

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

1. A method of forming a tubular liner within a preexisting structure, comprising:

positioning a tubular assembly within the preexisting structure; and

radially expanding and plastically deforming the tubular assembly within the preexisting structure;

wherein, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the tubular assembly, a predetermined portion of the tubular assembly has a lower yield point than another portion of the tubular assembly.

~~2. The method of claim 1, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly has a higher ductility and a lower yield point prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation than after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

**2. An expandable tubular member comprising a steel alloy comprising, by weight percentage, the following:**

**0.065 to 0.18% C,**

**0.006 to 1.44 % Mn,**

**0.006 to 0.02 % P,**

**0.001 to 0.004% S,**

**0.24 to 0.45% Si,**

**up to 0.16% Cu,**

**0.01 to 9.1% Ni, and**

**0.02 to 18.7% Cr.**

3.——The method of claim 1, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly has a higher ductility prior to the **An expandable tubular member, wherein the yield point of the expandable tubular member is at most about 46.9 to 61.7 ksi prior to a radial expansion and plastic deformation than; and wherein the yield point of the expandable tubular member is at least about 65.9 to 74.4 ksi** after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

4.——The method of claim 1, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly has a lower **An expandable tubular member, wherein a yield point of the expandable tubular member after a radial expansion and plastic deformation is at least about 5.8 to 40 % greater than the yield point of the expandable tubular member** prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation than after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

5. The method of claim 1, **An expandable tubular member,** wherein the predetermined portion **anisotropy** of the **expandable** tubular assembly has a larger inside diameter after **member, prior to** the radial expansion and plastic deformation than other portions of the tubular assembly, **ranges from about 1.04 to at least about 1.92.**

6.——The method of claim 5, further comprising:

positioning another tubular assembly within the preexisting structure in overlapping relation to the tubular assembly; and

radially expanding and plastically deforming the other tubular assembly within the preexisting structure;

wherein, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the tubular assembly, a predetermined portion of the other tubular assembly has a lower yield point than another portion of the other tubular assembly.

7.——The method of claim 6, wherein the inside diameter of the radially expanded and plastically deformed other portion of the tubular assembly is equal to the inside diameter of the radially expanded and plastically deformed other portion of the other tubular assembly.

8.——The method of claim 1, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly comprises an end portion of the tubular assembly.

9.——The method of claim 1, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly

~~comprises a plurality of predetermined portions of the tubular assembly.~~

~~10.—The method of claim 1, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly comprises a plurality of spaced apart predetermined portions of the tubular assembly.~~

~~11.—The method of claim 1, wherein the other portion of the tubular assembly comprises an end portion of the tubular assembly.~~

~~12.—The method of claim 1, wherein the other portion of the tubular assembly comprises a plurality of other portions of the tubular assembly.~~

~~13.—The method of claim 1, wherein the other portion of the tubular assembly comprises a plurality of spaced apart other portions of the tubular assembly.~~

~~14.—The method of claim 1, wherein the tubular assembly comprises a plurality of tubular members coupled to one another by corresponding tubular couplings.~~

~~15.—The method of claim 14, wherein the tubular couplings comprise the predetermined portions of the tubular assembly; and wherein the tubular members comprise the other portion of the tubular assembly.~~

~~16.—The method of claim 14, wherein one or more of the tubular couplings comprise the predetermined portions of the tubular assembly.~~

~~17.—The method of claim 14, wherein one or more of the tubular members comprise the predetermined portions of the tubular assembly.~~

~~18.—The method of claim 1, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly defines one or more openings.~~

~~19.—The method of claim 18, wherein one or more of the openings comprise slots.~~

~~20.—The method of claim 18, wherein the anisotropy for the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is greater than 1.~~

21. ~~The method of claim 1, wherein the anisotropy for the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is greater than 1.~~

22. ~~The method of claim 1, wherein the strain hardening exponent for the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is greater than 0.12.~~

23. ~~The method of claim 1, wherein the anisotropy for the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is greater than 1; and wherein the strain hardening exponent for the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is greater than 0.12.~~

24. ~~The method of claim 1, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly comprises a first steel alloy comprising: 0.065 % C, 1.44 % Mn, 0.01 % P, 0.002 % S, 0.24 % Si, 0.01 % Cu, 0.01 % Ni, and 0.02 % Cr.~~

25. ~~The method of claim 24, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at most about 46.9 ksi prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation; and wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at least about 65.9 ksi after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

26. ~~The method of claim 24, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly after the radial expansion and plastic deformation is at least about 40 % greater than the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

27. ~~The method of claim 24, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is about 1.48.~~

28. ~~The method of claim 1, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly comprises a second steel alloy comprising: 0.18 % C, 1.28 % Mn, 0.017 % P, 0.004 % S, 0.29 % Si, 0.01 % Cu, 0.01 % Ni, and 0.03 % Cr.~~

29. ~~The method of claim 28, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at most about 57.8 ksi prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation; and wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at least about 74.4 ksi after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

30.—The method of claim 28, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly after the radial expansion and plastic deformation is at least about 28 % greater than the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

31.—The method of claim 28, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is about 1.04.

32.—The method of claim 1, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly comprises a third steel alloy comprising: 0.08 % C, 0.82 % Mn, 0.006 % P, 0.003 % S, 0.30 % Si, 0.16 % Cu, 0.05 % Ni, and 0.05 % Cr.

33.—The method of claim 32, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is about 1.92.

34.—The method of claim 1, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly comprises a fourth steel alloy comprising: 0.02 % C, 1.31 % Mn, 0.02 % P, 0.001 % S, 0.45 % Si, 9.1 % Ni, and 18.7 % Cr.

35.—The method of claim 34, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is about 1.34.

36.—The method of claim 1, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at most about 46.9 ksi prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation; and wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at least about 65.9 ksi after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

37.—The method of claim 1, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly after the radial expansion and plastic deformation is at least about 40 % greater than the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

38.—The method of claim 1, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is at least about 1.48.

39.——The method of claim 1, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at most about 57.8 ksi prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation; and wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at least about 74.4 ksi after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

40.——The method of claim 1, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly after the radial expansion and plastic deformation is at least about 28 % greater than the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

41.——The method of claim 1, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is at least about 1.04.

42.——The method of claim 1, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is at least about 1.92.

43.——The method of claim 1, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is at least about 1.34.

44.——The method of claim 1, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, ranges from about 1.04 to about 1.92.

45.——The method of claim 1, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, ranges from about 47.6 ksi to about 61.7 ksi.

46.——The method of claim 1, wherein the expandability coefficient of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is greater than 0.12.

47.——The method of claim 1, wherein the expandability coefficient of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is greater than the expandability coefficient of the other portion of the tubular assembly.

48. — ~~The method of claim 1, wherein the tubular assembly comprises a wellbore casing.~~

49. — ~~The method of claim 1, wherein the tubular assembly comprises a pipeline.~~

50. — ~~The method of claim 1, wherein the tubular assembly comprises a structural support.~~

51. — ~~An expandable tubular member comprising a steel alloy comprising: 0.065 % C, 1.44 % Mn, 0.01 % P, 0.002 % S, 0.24 % Si, 0.01 % Cu, 0.01 % Ni, and 0.02 % Cr.~~

52. — ~~The tubular member of claim 51, wherein a yield point of the tubular member is at most about 46.9 ksi prior to a radial expansion and plastic deformation; and wherein a yield point of the tubular member is at least about 65.9 ksi after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

53. — ~~The tubular member of claim 51, wherein the yield point of the tubular member after the radial expansion and plastic deformation is at least about 40 % greater than the yield point of the tubular member prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

54. — ~~The tubular member of claim 51, wherein the anisotropy of the tubular member, prior to a radial expansion and plastic deformation, is about 1.48.~~

55. — ~~The tubular member of claim 51, wherein the tubular member comprises a wellbore casing.~~

56. — ~~The tubular member of claim 51, wherein the tubular member comprises a pipeline.~~

57. — ~~The tubular member of claim 51, wherein the tubular member comprises a structural support.~~

58. — ~~An expandable tubular member comprising a steel alloy comprising: 0.18 % C, 1.28 % Mn, 0.017 % P, 0.004 % S, 0.29 % Si, 0.01 % Cu, 0.01 % Ni, and 0.03 % Cr.~~

59. — ~~The tubular member of claim 58, wherein a yield point of the tubular member is at most about 57.8 ksi prior to a radial expansion and plastic deformation; and wherein the yield point of the tubular member is at least about 74.4 ksi after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

60.——The tubular member of claim 58, wherein a yield point of the of the tubular member after a radial expansion and plastic deformation is at least about 28 % greater than the yield point of the tubular member prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

61.——The tubular member of claim 58, wherein the anisotropy of the tubular member, prior to a radial expansion and plastic deformation, is about 1.04.

62.——The tubular member of claim 58, wherein the tubular member comprises a wellbore casing.

63.——The tubular member of claim 58, wherein the tubular member comprises a pipeline.

64.——The tubular member of claim 58, wherein the tubular member comprises a structural support.

65.——An expandable tubular member comprising a steel alloy comprising: 0.08 % C, 0.82 % Mn, 0.006 % P, 0.003 % S, 0.30 % Si, 0.16 % Cu, 0.05 % Ni, and 0.05 % Cr.

66.——The tubular member of claim 65, wherein the anisotropy of the tubular member, prior to a radial expansion and plastic deformation, is about 1.92.

67.——The tubular member of claim 65, wherein the tubular member comprises a wellbore casing.

68.——The tubular member of claim 65, wherein the tubular member comprises a pipeline.

69.——The tubular member of claim 65, wherein the tubular member comprises a structural support.

70.——An expandable tubular member comprising a steel alloy comprising: 0.02 % C, 1.31 % Mn, 0.02 % P, 0.001 % S, 0.45 % Si, 9.1 % Ni, and 18.7 % Cr.

71.——The tubular member of claim 70, wherein the anisotropy of the tubular member, prior to a radial expansion and plastic deformation, is about 1.34.

72.——~~The tubular member of claim 70, wherein the tubular member comprises a wellbore casing.~~

73.——~~The tubular member of claim 70, wherein the tubular member comprises a pipeline.~~

74.——~~The tubular member of claim 70, wherein the tubular member comprises a structural support.~~

75.——~~An expandable tubular member, wherein the yield point of the expandable tubular member is at most about 46.9 ksi prior to a radial expansion and plastic deformation; and wherein the yield point of the expandable tubular member is at least about 65.9 ksi after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

76.——~~The tubular member of claim 75, wherein the tubular member comprises a wellbore casing.~~

77.——~~The tubular member of claim 75, wherein the tubular member comprises a pipeline.~~

78.——~~The tubular member of claim 75, wherein the tubular member comprises a structural support.~~

79.——~~An expandable tubular member, wherein a yield point of the expandable tubular member after a radial expansion and plastic deformation is at least about 40 % greater than the yield point of the expandable tubular member prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

80.——~~The tubular member of claim 79, wherein the tubular member comprises a wellbore casing.~~

81.——~~The tubular member of claim 79, wherein the tubular member comprises a pipeline.~~

82.——~~The tubular member of claim 79, wherein the tubular member comprises a structural support.~~

83.——~~An expandable tubular member, wherein the anisotropy of the expandable tubular~~

member, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is at least about 1.48.

84. — The tubular member of claim 83, wherein the tubular member comprises a wellbore casing.

85. — The tubular member of claim 83, wherein the tubular member comprises a pipeline.

86. — The tubular member of claim 83, wherein the tubular member comprises a structural support.

87. — An expandable tubular member, wherein the yield point of the expandable tubular member is at most about 57.8 ksi prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation; and wherein the yield point of the expandable tubular member is at least about 74.4 ksi after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

88. — The tubular member of claim 87, wherein the tubular member comprises a wellbore casing.

89. — The tubular member of claim 87, wherein the tubular member comprises a pipeline.

90. — The tubular member of claim 87, wherein the tubular member comprises a structural support.

91. — An expandable tubular member, wherein the yield point of the expandable tubular member after a radial expansion and plastic deformation is at least about 28 % greater than the yield point of the expandable tubular member prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

92. — The tubular member of claim 91, wherein the tubular member comprises a wellbore casing.

93. — The tubular member of claim 91, wherein the tubular member comprises a pipeline.

94. — The tubular member of claim 91, wherein the tubular member comprises a structural support.

95. — ~~An expandable tubular member, wherein the anisotropy of the expandable tubular member, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is at least about 1.04.~~

96. — ~~The tubular member of claim 95, wherein the tubular member comprises a wellbore casing.~~

97. — ~~The tubular member of claim 95, wherein the tubular member comprises a pipeline.~~

98. — ~~The tubular member of claim 95, wherein the tubular member comprises a structural support.~~

99. — ~~An expandable tubular member, wherein the anisotropy of the expandable tubular member, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is at least about 1.92.~~

100. — ~~The tubular member of claim 99, wherein the tubular member comprises a wellbore casing.~~

101. — ~~The tubular member of claim 99, wherein the tubular member comprises a pipeline.~~

102. — ~~The tubular member of claim 99, wherein the tubular member comprises a structural support.~~

103. — ~~An expandable tubular member, wherein the anisotropy of the expandable tubular member, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is at least about 1.34.~~

104. — ~~The tubular member of claim 103, wherein the tubular member comprises a wellbore casing.~~

105. — ~~The tubular member of claim 103, wherein the tubular member comprises a pipeline.~~

106. — ~~The tubular member of claim 103, wherein the tubular member comprises a structural support.~~

107. — ~~An expandable tubular member, wherein the anisotropy of the expandable tubular~~

~~member, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, ranges from about 1.04 to about 1.92.~~

~~108.—The tubular member of claim 107, wherein the tubular member comprises a wellbore casing.~~

~~109.—The tubular member of claim 107, wherein the tubular member comprises a pipeline.~~

~~110.—The tubular member of claim 107, wherein the tubular member comprises a structural support.~~

~~111.—An expandable tubular member, wherein the yield point of the expandable tubular member, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, ranges from about 47.6 ksi to about 61.7 ksi.~~

~~112.—The tubular member of claim 111, wherein the tubular member comprises a wellbore casing.~~

~~113.—The tubular member of claim 111, wherein the tubular member comprises a pipeline.~~

~~114.—The tubular member of claim 111, wherein the tubular member comprises a structural support.~~

115.— An expandable tubular member, wherein the expandability coefficient of the expandable tubular member, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is greater than 0.12.

~~116.—The tubular member of claim 115, wherein the tubular member comprises a wellbore casing.~~

~~117.—The tubular member of claim 115, wherein the tubular member comprises a pipeline.~~

~~118.—The tubular member of claim 115, wherein the tubular member comprises a structural support.~~

~~119.~~ 7. An expandable tubular member, wherein the expandability coefficient of the expandable tubular member is greater than the expandability coefficient of another portion of the expandable tubular member.

~~120.—The tubular member of claim 119, wherein the tubular member comprises a wellbore casing.~~

~~121.—The tubular member of claim 119, wherein the tubular member comprises a pipeline.~~

~~122.—The tubular member of claim 119, wherein the tubular member comprises a structural support.~~

~~123.—~~8. An expandable tubular member, wherein the tubular member has a higher ductility and a lower yield point prior to a radial expansion and plastic deformation than after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

~~124.—The tubular member of claim 123, wherein the tubular member comprises a wellbore casing.~~

~~125.—The tubular member of claim 123, wherein the tubular member comprises a pipeline.~~

~~126.—The tubular member of claim 123, wherein the tubular member comprises a structural support.~~

~~127.—~~9. A method of radially expanding and plastically deforming a tubular assembly comprising a first tubular member coupled to a second tubular member, comprising:

radially expanding and plastically deforming the tubular assembly within a preexisting structure; and

using less power to radially expand each unit length of the first tubular member than to radially expand each unit length of the second tubular member.

~~128.—The method of claim 127, wherein the tubular member comprises a wellbore casing.~~

~~129.—The method of claim 127, wherein the tubular member comprises a pipeline.~~

~~130.—The method of claim 127, wherein the tubular member comprises a structural support.~~

~~131. A system for radially expanding and plastically deforming a tubular assembly comprising a first tubular member coupled to a second tubular member, comprising:~~

~~means for radially expanding the tubular assembly within a preexisting structure; and~~

~~means for using less power to radially expand each unit length of the first tubular member than to radially expand each unit length of the second tubular member.~~

~~132. The system of claim 131, wherein the tubular member comprises a wellbore casing.~~

~~133. The system of claim 131, wherein the tubular member comprises a pipeline.~~

~~134. The system of claim 131, wherein the tubular member comprises a structural support.~~

~~135.~~ 10. A method of manufacturing a tubular member, comprising:

processing a tubular member until the tubular member is characterized by one or more intermediate characteristics;

positioning the tubular member within a preexisting structure; and

processing the tubular member within the preexisting structure until the tubular member is characterized one or more final characteristics.

~~136. The method of claim 135, wherein the tubular member comprises a wellbore casing.~~

~~137. The method of claim 135, wherein the tubular member comprises a pipeline.~~

~~138. The method of claim 135, wherein the tubular member comprises a structural support.~~

~~139. The method of claim 135, wherein the preexisting structure comprises a wellbore that traverses a subterranean formation.~~

~~140. The method of claim 135, wherein the characteristics are selected from a group consisting of yield point and ductility.~~

~~141.—The method of claim 135, wherein processing the tubular member within the preexisting structure until the tubular member is characterized one or more final characteristics comprises:  
radially expanding and plastically deforming the tubular member within the preexisting structure.~~

~~142.—~~11.—An apparatus, comprising:

an expandable tubular assembly; and

an expansion device coupled to the expandable tubular assembly;

wherein a predetermined portion of the expandable tubular assembly has a lower yield point than another portion of the expandable tubular assembly.

~~143.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the expansion device comprises a rotary expansion device.~~

~~144.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the expansion device comprises an axially displaceable expansion device.~~

~~145.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the expansion device comprises a reciprocating expansion device.~~

~~146.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the expansion device comprises a hydroforming expansion device.~~

~~147.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the expansion device comprises an impulsive force expansion device.~~

~~148.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly has a higher ductility and a lower yield point than another portion of the expandable tubular assembly.~~

~~149.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly has a higher ductility than another portion of the expandable tubular assembly.~~

~~150.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly has a lower yield point than another portion of the expandable tubular assembly.~~

~~151.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly comprises an end portion of the tubular assembly.~~

~~152.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly comprises a plurality of predetermined portions of the tubular assembly.~~

~~153.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly comprises a plurality of spaced apart predetermined portions of the tubular assembly.~~

~~154.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the other portion of the tubular assembly comprises an end portion of the tubular assembly.~~

~~155.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the other portion of the tubular assembly comprises a plurality of other portions of the tubular assembly.~~

~~156.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the other portion of the tubular assembly comprises a plurality of spaced apart other portions of the tubular assembly.~~

~~157.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the tubular assembly comprises a plurality of tubular members coupled to one another by corresponding tubular couplings.~~

~~158.—The apparatus of claim 157, wherein the tubular couplings comprise the predetermined portions of the tubular assembly; and wherein the tubular members comprise the other portion of the tubular assembly.~~

~~159.—The apparatus of claim 157, wherein one or more of the tubular couplings comprise the predetermined portions of the tubular assembly.~~

~~160.—The apparatus of claim 157, wherein one or more of the tubular members comprise the predetermined portions of the tubular assembly.~~

~~161.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly defines one or more openings.~~

~~162.—The apparatus of claim 161, wherein one or more of the openings comprise slots.~~

~~163.—The apparatus of claim 161, wherein the anisotropy for the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is greater than 1.~~

~~164.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the anisotropy for the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is greater than 1.~~

~~165.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the strain hardening exponent for the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is greater than 0.12.~~

~~166.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the anisotropy for the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is greater than 1; and wherein the strain hardening exponent for the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is greater than 0.12.~~

~~167.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly comprises a first steel alloy comprising: 0.065 % C, 1.44 % Mn, 0.01 % P, 0.002 % S, 0.24 % Si, 0.01 % Cu, 0.01 % Ni, and 0.02 % Cr.~~

~~168.—The apparatus of claim 167, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at most about 46.9 ksi.~~

~~169.—The apparatus of claim 167, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is about 1.48.~~

~~170.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly comprises a second steel alloy comprising: 0.18 % C, 1.28 % Mn, 0.017 % P, 0.004 % S, 0.29 % Si, 0.01 % Cu, 0.01 % Ni, and 0.03 % Cr.~~

~~171.—The apparatus of claim 170, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at most about 57.8 ksi.~~

~~172.—The apparatus of claim 170, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is about 1.04.~~

~~173.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly comprises a third steel alloy comprising: 0.08 % C, 0.82 % Mn, 0.006 % P, 0.003 % S, 0.30 % Si, 0.16 % Cu, 0.05 % Ni, and 0.05 % Cr.~~

~~174.—The apparatus of claim 173, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is about 1.92.~~

~~175.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly comprises a fourth steel alloy comprising: 0.02 % C, 1.31 % Mn, 0.02 % P, 0.001 % S, 0.45 % Si, 9.1 % Ni, and 18.7 % Cr.~~

~~176.—The apparatus of claim 175, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at least about 1.34.~~

~~177.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at most about 46.9 ksi.~~

~~178.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at least about 1.48.~~

~~179.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at most about 57.8 ksi.~~

~~180.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at least about 1.04.~~

~~181.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at least about 1.92.~~

~~182.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at least about 1.34.~~

~~183.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly ranges from about 1.04 to about 1.92.~~

~~184.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly ranges from about 47.6 ksi to about 61.7 ksi.~~

~~185.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the expandability coefficient of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is greater than 0.12.~~

~~186.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the expandability coefficient of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is greater than the expandability coefficient of the other portion of the tubular assembly.~~

~~187.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the tubular assembly comprises a wellbore casing.~~

~~188.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the tubular assembly comprises a pipeline.~~

~~189.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the tubular assembly comprises a structural support.~~

~~190.—~~12. An expandable tubular member, wherein a yield point of the expandable tubular member after a radial expansion and plastic deformation is at least about 5.8 % greater than the yield point of the expandable tubular member prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

~~191.—The tubular member of claim 190, wherein the tubular member comprises a wellbore casing.~~

~~192.—The tubular member of claim 190, wherein the tubular member comprises a pipeline.~~

~~193.—The tubular member of claim 190, wherein the tubular member comprises a structural support.~~

~~194.—~~13. A method of determining the expandability of a selected tubular member, comprising:

- determining an anisotropy value for the selected tubular member;
- determining a strain hardening value for the selected tubular member; and
- multiplying the anisotropy value times the strain hardening value to generate an expandability value for the selected tubular member.

~~195. The method of claim 194, wherein an anisotropy value greater than 0.12 indicates that the tubular member is suitable for radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

~~196. The method of claim 194, wherein the tubular member comprises a wellbore casing.~~

~~197. The method of claim 194, wherein the tubular member comprises a pipeline.~~

~~198. The method of claim 194, wherein the tubular member comprises a structural support.~~

~~199.~~ 14. A method of radially expanding and plastically deforming tubular members, comprising:

- selecting a tubular member;
- determining an anisotropy value for the selected tubular member;
- determining a strain hardening value for the selected tubular member;
- multiplying the anisotropy value times the strain hardening value to generate an expandability value for the selected tubular member; and
- if the anisotropy value is greater than 0.12, then radially expanding and plastically deforming the selected tubular member.

~~200. The method of claim 199, wherein the tubular member comprises a wellbore casing.~~

~~201. The method of claim 199, wherein the tubular member comprises a pipeline.~~

~~202.—The method of claim 199, wherein the tubular member comprises a structural support.~~

~~203.—The method of claim 199, wherein radially expanding and plastically deforming the selected tubular member comprises:~~

~~inserting the selected tubular member into a preexisting structure; and  
then radially expanding and plastically deforming the selected tubular member.~~

~~204.—The method of claim 203, wherein the preexisting structure comprises a wellbore that traverses a subterranean formation.~~

~~205.—~~ 15. A radially expandable tubular member apparatus comprising:

a first tubular member;

a second tubular member engaged with the first tubular member forming a joint; and

a sleeve overlapping and coupling the first and second tubular members at the joint;

wherein, prior to a radial expansion and plastic deformation of the apparatus, a predetermined portion of the apparatus has a lower yield point than another portion of the apparatus.

~~206.—The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the predetermined portion of the apparatus has a higher ductility and a lower yield point prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation than after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

~~207.—The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the predetermined portion of the apparatus has a higher ductility prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation than after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

~~208.—The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the predetermined portion of the apparatus has a lower yield point prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation than after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

~~209.—The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the predetermined portion of the apparatus has a larger inside diameter after the radial expansion and plastic deformation than other portions of the tubular assembly.~~

~~210.—The apparatus of claim 209, further comprising:  
positioning another apparatus within the preexisting structure in overlapping relation to the apparatus; and  
radially expanding and plastically deforming the other apparatus within the preexisting structure;  
wherein, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the apparatus, a predetermined portion of the other apparatus has a lower yield point than another portion of the other apparatus.~~

~~211.—The apparatus of claim 210, wherein the inside diameter of the radially expanded and plastically deformed other portion of the apparatus is equal to the inside diameter of the radially expanded and plastically deformed other portion of the other apparatus.~~

~~212.—The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the predetermined portion of the apparatus comprises an end portion of the apparatus.~~

~~213.—The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the predetermined portion of the apparatus comprises a plurality of predetermined portions of the apparatus.~~

~~214.—The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the predetermined portion of the apparatus comprises a plurality of spaced apart predetermined portions of the apparatus.~~

~~215.—The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the other portion of the apparatus comprises an end portion of the apparatus.~~

~~216.—The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the other portion of the apparatus comprises a plurality of other portions of the apparatus.~~

~~217.—The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the other portion of the apparatus comprises a plurality of spaced apart other portions of the apparatus.~~

~~218.—The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the apparatus comprises a plurality of tubular members coupled to one another by corresponding tubular couplings.~~

~~219.—The apparatus of claim 218, wherein the tubular couplings comprise the predetermined portions of the apparatus; and wherein the tubular members comprise the other portion of the apparatus.~~

~~220.—The apparatus of claim 218, wherein one or more of the tubular couplings comprise the predetermined portions of the apparatus.~~

~~221.—The apparatus of claim 218, wherein one or more of the tubular members comprise the predetermined portions of the apparatus.~~

~~222.—The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the predetermined portion of the apparatus defines one or more openings.~~

~~223.—The apparatus of claim 222, wherein one or more of the openings comprise slots.~~

~~224.—The apparatus of claim 222, wherein the anisotropy for the predetermined portion of the apparatus is greater than 1.~~

~~225.—The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the anisotropy for the predetermined portion of the apparatus is greater than 1.~~

~~226.—The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the strain hardening exponent for the predetermined portion of the apparatus is greater than 0.12.~~

~~227.—The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the anisotropy for the predetermined portion of the apparatus is greater than 1; and wherein the strain hardening exponent for the predetermined portion of the apparatus is greater than 0.12.~~

~~228.—The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the predetermined portion of the apparatus comprises a first steel alloy comprising: 0.065 % C, 1.44 % Mn, 0.01 % P, 0.002 % S, 0.24 % Si, 0.01 % Cu, 0.01 % Ni, and 0.02 % Cr.~~

229.—The apparatus of claim 228, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the apparatus is at most about 46.9 ksi prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation; and wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the apparatus is at least about 65.9 ksi after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

230.—The apparatus of claim 228, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the apparatus after the radial expansion and plastic deformation is at least about 40 % greater than the yield point of the predetermined portion of the apparatus prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

231.—The apparatus of claim 228, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the apparatus, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is about 1.48.

232.—The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the predetermined portion of the apparatus comprises a second steel alloy comprising: 0.18 % C, 1.28 % Mn, 0.017 % P, 0.004 % S, 0.29 % Si, 0.01 % Cu, 0.01 % Ni, and 0.03 % Cr.

233.—The apparatus of claim 232, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the apparatus is at most about 57.8 ksi prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation; and wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the apparatus is at least about 74.4 ksi after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

234.—The apparatus of claim 232, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the apparatus after the radial expansion and plastic deformation is at least about 28 % greater than the yield point of the predetermined portion of the apparatus prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

235.—The apparatus of claim 232, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the apparatus, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is about 1.04.

236.—The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the predetermined portion of the apparatus comprises a third steel alloy comprising: 0.08 % C, 0.82 % Mn, 0.006 % P, 0.003 % S, 0.30 % Si, 0.16 % Cu, 0.05 % Ni, and 0.05 % Cr.

237.—The apparatus of claim 236, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the

apparatus, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is about 1.92.

238.—The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the predetermined portion of the apparatus comprises a fourth steel alloy comprising: 0.02 % C, 1.31 % Mn, 0.02 % P, 0.001 % S, 0.45 % Si, 9.1 % Ni, and 18.7 % Cr.

239.—The apparatus of claim 238, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the apparatus, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is about 1.34.

240.—The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the apparatus is at most about 46.9 ksi prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation; and wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the apparatus is at least about 65.9 ksi after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

241.—The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the apparatus after the radial expansion and plastic deformation is at least about 40 % greater than the yield point of the predetermined portion of the apparatus prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

242.—The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the apparatus, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is at least about 1.48.

243.—The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the apparatus is at most about 57.8 ksi prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation; and wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the apparatus is at least about 74.4 ksi after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

244.—The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the apparatus after the radial expansion and plastic deformation is at least about 28 % greater than the yield point of the predetermined portion of the apparatus prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

245.—The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the apparatus, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is at least about 1.04.

246. — The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the apparatus, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is at least about 1.92.

247. — The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the apparatus, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is at least about 1.34.

248. — The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the apparatus, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, ranges from about 1.04 to about 1.92.

249. — The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the apparatus, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, ranges from about 47.6 ksi to about 61.7 ksi.

250. — The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the expandability coefficient of the predetermined portion of the apparatus, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is greater than 0.12.

251. — The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the expandability coefficient of the predetermined portion of the apparatus is greater than the expandability coefficient of the other portion of the apparatus.

252. — The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the apparatus comprises a wellbore casing.

253. — The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the apparatus comprises a pipeline.

254. — The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the apparatus comprises a structural support.

255. — A radially expandable tubular member apparatus comprising:

- a first tubular member;
- a second tubular member engaged with the first tubular member forming a joint;
- a sleeve overlapping and coupling the first and second tubular members at the joint; the sleeve having opposite tapered ends and a flange engaged in a recess formed in an adjacent tubular member; and
- one of the tapered ends being a surface formed on the flange;

~~wherein, prior to a radial expansion and plastic deformation of the apparatus, a predetermined portion of the apparatus has a lower yield point than another portion of the apparatus.~~

~~256.—The apparatus as defined in claim 255 wherein the recess includes a tapered wall in mating engagement with the tapered end formed on the flange.~~

~~257.—The apparatus as defined in claim 255 wherein the sleeve includes a flange at each tapered end and each tapered end is formed on a respective flange.~~

~~258.—The apparatus as defined in claim 257 wherein each tubular member includes a recess.~~

~~259.—The apparatus as defined in claim 258 wherein each flange is engaged in a respective one of the recesses.~~

~~260.—The apparatus as defined in claim 259 wherein each recess includes a tapered wall in mating engagement with the tapered end formed on a respective one of the flanges.~~

~~261.—The apparatus of claim 255, wherein the predetermined portion of the apparatus has a higher ductility and a lower yield point prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation than after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

~~262.—The apparatus of claim 255, wherein the predetermined portion of the apparatus has a higher ductility prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation than after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

~~263.—The apparatus of claim 255, wherein the predetermined portion of the apparatus has a lower yield point prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation than after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

~~264.—The apparatus of claim 255, wherein the predetermined portion of the apparatus has a larger inside diameter after the radial expansion and plastic deformation than other portions of the tubular assembly.~~

~~265.—The apparatus of claim 264, further comprising:~~

~~positioning another apparatus within the preexisting structure in overlapping relation to the apparatus; and~~  
~~radially expanding and plastically deforming the other apparatus within the preexisting structure;~~  
~~wherein, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the apparatus, a predetermined portion of the other apparatus has a lower yield point than another portion of the other apparatus.~~

~~266.—The apparatus of claim 265, wherein the inside diameter of the radially expanded and plastically deformed other portion of the apparatus is equal to the inside diameter of the radially expanded and plastically deformed other portion of the other apparatus.~~

~~267.—The apparatus of claim 255, wherein the predetermined portion of the apparatus comprises an end portion of the apparatus.~~

~~268.—The apparatus of claim 255, wherein the predetermined portion of the apparatus comprises a plurality of predetermined portions of the apparatus.~~

~~269.—The apparatus of claim 255, wherein the predetermined portion of the apparatus comprises a plurality of spaced apart predetermined portions of the apparatus.~~

~~270.—The apparatus of claim 255, wherein the other portion of the apparatus comprises an end portion of the apparatus.~~

~~271.—The apparatus of claim 255, wherein the other portion of the apparatus comprises a plurality of other portions of the apparatus.~~

~~272.—The apparatus of claim 255, wherein the other portion of the apparatus comprises a plurality of spaced apart other portions of the apparatus.~~

~~273.—The apparatus of claim 255, wherein the apparatus comprises a plurality of tubular members coupled to one another by corresponding tubular couplings.~~

~~274.—The apparatus of claim 273, wherein the tubular couplings comprise the predetermined portions of the apparatus; and wherein the tubular members comprise the other portion of the~~

apparatus.

~~275.—The apparatus of claim 273, wherein one or more of the tubular couplings comprise the predetermined portions of the apparatus.~~

~~276.—The apparatus of claim 273, wherein one or more of the tubular members comprise the predetermined portions of the apparatus.~~

~~277.—The apparatus of claim 255, wherein the predetermined portion of the apparatus defines one or more openings.~~

~~278.—The apparatus of claim 277, wherein one or more of the openings comprise slots.~~

~~279.—The apparatus of claim 277, wherein the anisotropy for the predetermined portion of the apparatus is greater than 1.~~

~~280.—The apparatus of claim 255, wherein the anisotropy for the predetermined portion of the apparatus is greater than 1.~~

~~281.—The apparatus of claim 255, wherein the strain hardening exponent for the predetermined portion of the apparatus is greater than 0.12.~~

~~282.—The apparatus of claim 255, wherein the anisotropy for the predetermined portion of the apparatus is greater than 1; and wherein the strain hardening exponent for the predetermined portion of the apparatus is greater than 0.12.~~

~~283.—The apparatus of claim 255, wherein the predetermined portion of the apparatus comprises a first steel alloy comprising: 0.065 % C, 1.44 % Mn, 0.01 % P, 0.002 % S, 0.24 % Si, 0.01 % Cu, 0.01 % Ni, and 0.02 % Cr.~~

~~284.—The apparatus of claim 283, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the apparatus is at most about 46.9 ksi prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation; and wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the apparatus is at least about 65.9 ksi after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

~~285.—The apparatus of claim 283, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the apparatus after the radial expansion and plastic deformation is at least about 40 % greater than the yield point of the predetermined portion of the apparatus prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

~~286.—The apparatus of claim 283, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the apparatus, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is about 1.48.~~

~~287.—The apparatus of claim 255, wherein the predetermined portion of the apparatus comprises a second steel alloy comprising: 0.18 % C, 1.28 % Mn, 0.017 % P, 0.004 % S, 0.29 % Si, 0.01 % Cu, 0.01 % Ni, and 0.03 % Cr.~~

~~288.—The apparatus of claim 287, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the apparatus is at most about 57.8 ksi prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation; and wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the apparatus is at least about 74.4 ksi after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

~~289.—The apparatus of claim 287, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the apparatus after the radial expansion and plastic deformation is at least about 28 % greater than the yield point of the predetermined portion of the apparatus prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

~~290.—The apparatus of claim 287, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the apparatus, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is about 1.04.~~

~~291.—The apparatus of claim 255, wherein the predetermined portion of the apparatus comprises a third steel alloy comprising: 0.08 % C, 0.82 % Mn, 0.006 % P, 0.003 % S, 0.30 % Si, 0.16 % Cu, 0.05 % Ni, and 0.05 % Cr.~~

~~292.—The apparatus of claim 291, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the apparatus, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is about 1.92.~~

~~293.—The apparatus of claim 255, wherein the predetermined portion of the apparatus comprises a fourth steel alloy comprising: 0.02 % C, 1.31 % Mn, 0.02 % P, 0.001 % S, 0.45 % Si, 9.1 % Ni, and 18.7 % Cr.~~

294.—The apparatus of claim 293, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the apparatus, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is about 1.34.

295.—The apparatus of claim 255, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the apparatus is at most about 46.9 ksi prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation; and wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the apparatus is at least about 65.9 ksi after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

296.—The apparatus of claim 255, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the apparatus after the radial expansion and plastic deformation is at least about 40 % greater than the yield point of the predetermined portion of the apparatus prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

297.—The apparatus of claim 255, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the apparatus, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is at least about 1.48.

298.—The apparatus of claim 255, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the apparatus is at most about 57.8 ksi prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation; and wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the apparatus is at least about 74.4 ksi after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

299.—The apparatus of claim 255, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the apparatus after the radial expansion and plastic deformation is at least about 28 % greater than the yield point of the predetermined portion of the apparatus prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

300.—The apparatus of claim 255, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the apparatus, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is at least about 1.04.

301.—The apparatus of claim 255, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the apparatus, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is at least about 1.92.

302.—The apparatus of claim 255, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the apparatus, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is at least about 1.34.

~~303.—The apparatus of claim 255, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the apparatus, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, ranges from about 1.04 to about 1.92.~~

~~304.—The apparatus of claim 255, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the apparatus, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, ranges from about 47.6 ksi to about 61.7 ksi.~~

~~305.—The apparatus of claim 255, wherein the expandability coefficient of the predetermined portion of the apparatus, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is greater than 0.12.~~

~~306.—The apparatus of claim 255, wherein the expandability coefficient of the predetermined portion of the apparatus is greater than the expandability coefficient of the other portion of the apparatus.~~

~~307.—The apparatus of claim 255, wherein the apparatus comprises a wellbore casing.~~

~~308.—The apparatus of claim 255, wherein the apparatus comprises a pipeline.~~

~~309.—The apparatus of claim 255, wherein the apparatus comprises a structural support.~~

~~310.~~ 16. A method of joining radially expandable tubular members comprising:

providing a first tubular member;

engaging a second tubular member with the first tubular member to form a joint;

providing a sleeve;

mounting the sleeve for overlapping and coupling the first and second tubular members at the joint;

wherein the first tubular member, the second tubular member, and the sleeve define a tubular assembly; and

radially expanding and plastically deforming the tubular assembly;

wherein, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, a predetermined portion of the tubular assembly has a lower yield point than another portion of the tubular assembly.

~~311.—The method of claim 310, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly has a higher ductility and a lower yield point prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation than after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

~~312.—The method of claim 310, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly has a higher ductility prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation than after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

~~313.—The method of claim 310, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly has a lower yield point prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation than after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

~~314.—The method of claim 310, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly has a larger inside diameter after the radial expansion and plastic deformation than the other portion of the tubular assembly.~~

~~315.—The method of claim 314, further comprising:  
positioning another tubular assembly within the preexisting structure in overlapping relation to the tubular assembly; and  
radially expanding and plastically deforming the other tubular assembly within the preexisting structure;  
wherein, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the tubular assembly, a predetermined portion of the other tubular assembly has a lower yield point than another portion of the other tubular assembly.~~

~~316.—The method of claim 315, wherein the inside diameter of the radially expanded and plastically deformed other portion of the tubular assembly is equal to the inside diameter of the radially expanded and plastically deformed other portion of the other tubular assembly.~~

~~317.—The method of claim 310, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly comprises an end portion of the tubular assembly.~~

~~318.—The method of claim 310, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly comprises a plurality of predetermined portions of the tubular assembly.~~

~~319.—The method of claim 310, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly comprises a plurality of spaced apart predetermined portions of the tubular assembly.~~

~~320.—The method of claim 310, wherein the other portion of the tubular assembly comprises an end portion of the tubular assembly.~~

~~321.—The method of claim 310, wherein the other portion of the tubular assembly comprises a plurality of other portions of the tubular assembly.~~

~~322.—The method of claim 310, wherein the other portion of the tubular assembly comprises a plurality of spaced apart other portions of the tubular assembly.~~

~~323.—The method of claim 310, wherein the tubular assembly comprises a plurality of tubular members coupled to one another by corresponding tubular couplings.~~

~~324.—The method of claim 323, wherein the tubular couplings comprise the predetermined portions of the tubular assembly; and wherein the tubular members comprise the other portion of the tubular assembly.~~

~~325.—The method of claim 323, wherein one or more of the tubular couplings comprise the predetermined portions of the tubular assembly.~~

~~326.—The method of claim 323, wherein one or more of the tubular members comprise the predetermined portions of the tubular assembly.~~

~~327.—The method of claim 310, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly defines one or more openings.~~

~~328.—The method of claim 327, wherein one or more of the openings comprise slots.~~

329.—The method of claim 327, wherein the anisotropy for the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is greater than 1.

330.—The method of claim 310, wherein the anisotropy for the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is greater than 1.

331.—The method of claim 310, wherein the strain hardening exponent for the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is greater than 0.12.

332.—The method of claim 310, wherein the anisotropy for the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is greater than 1; and wherein the strain hardening exponent for the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is greater than 0.12.

333.—The method of claim 310, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly comprises a first steel alloy comprising: 0.065 % C, 1.44 % Mn, 0.01 % P, 0.002 % S, 0.24 % Si, 0.01 % Cu, 0.01 % Ni, and 0.02 % Cr.

334.—The method of claim 333, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at most about 46.9 ksi prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation; and wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at least about 65.9 ksi after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

335.—The method of claim 333, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly after the radial expansion and plastic deformation is at least about 40 % greater than the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

336.—The method of claim 333, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is about 1.48.

337.—The method of claim 310, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly comprises a second steel alloy comprising: 0.18 % C, 1.28 % Mn, 0.017 % P, 0.004 % S, 0.29 % Si, 0.01 % Cu, 0.01 % Ni, and 0.03 % Cr.

338.—The method of claim 337, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at most about 57.8 ksi prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation; and wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at least about 74.4 ksi after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

339.—The method of claim 337, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly after the radial expansion and plastic deformation is at least about 28 % greater than the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

340.—The method of claim 337, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is about 1.04.

341.—The method of claim 310, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly comprises a third steel alloy comprising: 0.08 % C, 0.82 % Mn, 0.006 % P, 0.003 % S, 0.30 % Si, 0.16 % Cu, 0.05 % Ni, and 0.05 % Cr.

342.—The method of claim 341, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is about 1.92.

343.—The method of claim 310, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly comprises a fourth steel alloy comprising: 0.02 % C, 1.31 % Mn, 0.02 % P, 0.001 % S, 0.45 % Si, 9.1 % Ni, and 18.7 % Cr.

344.—The method of claim 343, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is about 1.34.

345.—The method of claim 310, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at most about 46.9 ksi prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation; and wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at least about 65.9 ksi after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

346.—The method of claim 310, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly after the radial expansion and plastic deformation is at least about 40 % greater than the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly prior to the

radial expansion and plastic deformation.

347.—The method of claim 310, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is at least about 1.48.

348.—The method of claim 310, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at most about 57.8 ksi prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation; and wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at least about 74.4 ksi after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

349.—The method of claim 310, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly after the radial expansion and plastic deformation is at least about 28 % greater than the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

350.—The method of claim 310, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is at least about 1.04.

351.—The method of claim 310, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is at least about 1.92.

352.—The method of claim 310, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is at least about 1.34.

353.—The method of claim 310, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, ranges from about 1.04 to about 1.92.

354.—The method of claim 310, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, ranges from about 47.6 ksi to about 61.7 ksi.

355.—The method of claim 310, wherein the expandability coefficient of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is greater than 0.12.

~~356.—The method of claim 310, wherein the expandability coefficient of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is greater than the expandability coefficient of the other portion of the tubular assembly.~~

~~357.—The method of claim 310, wherein the tubular assembly comprises a wellbore casing.~~

~~358.—The method of claim 310, wherein the tubular assembly comprises a pipeline.~~

~~359.—The method of claim 310, wherein the tubular assembly comprises a structural support.~~

~~360.—A method of joining radially expandable tubular members comprising:~~

~~———providing a first tubular member;~~

~~———engaging a second tubular member with the first tubular member to form a joint;~~

~~———providing a sleeve having opposite tapered ends and a flange, one of the tapered ends being a surface formed on the flange;~~

~~———mounting the sleeve for overlapping and coupling the first and second tubular members at the joint, wherein the flange is engaged in a recess formed in an adjacent one of the tubular members;~~

~~———wherein the first tubular member, the second tubular member, and the sleeve define a tubular assembly; and~~

~~———radially expanding and plastically deforming the tubular assembly;~~

~~———wherein, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, a predetermined portion of the tubular assembly has a lower yield point than another portion of the tubular assembly.~~

~~361.—The method as defined in claim 360 further comprising:~~

~~———providing a tapered wall in the recess for mating engagement with the tapered end formed on the flange.~~

~~362.—The method as defined in claim 360 further comprising:~~

~~———providing a flange at each tapered end wherein each tapered end is formed on a respective flange.~~

~~363.—The method as defined in claim 362 further comprising:~~

~~\_\_\_\_\_ providing a recess in each tubular member.~~

~~364. The method as defined in claim 363 further comprising:~~

~~\_\_\_\_\_ engaging each flange in a respective one of the recesses.~~

~~365. The method as defined in claim 364 further comprising:~~

~~\_\_\_\_\_ providing a tapered wall in each recess for mating engagement with the tapered end formed on a respective one of the flanges.~~

~~366. The method of claim 360, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly has a higher ductility and a lower yield point prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation than after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

~~367. The method of claim 360, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly has a higher ductility prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation than after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

~~368. The method of claim 360, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly has a lower yield point prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation than after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

~~369. The method of claim 360, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly has a larger inside diameter after the radial expansion and plastic deformation than the other portion of the tubular assembly.~~

~~370. The method of claim 369, further comprising:~~

~~positioning another tubular assembly within the preexisting structure in overlapping relation to the tubular assembly; and~~

~~radially expanding and plastically deforming the other tubular assembly within the preexisting structure;~~

~~wherein, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the tubular assembly, a predetermined portion of the other tubular assembly has a lower yield point than another portion of the other tubular assembly.~~

~~371. The method of claim 370, wherein the inside diameter of the radially expanded and~~

~~plastically deformed other portion of the tubular assembly is equal to the inside diameter of the radially expanded and plastically deformed other portion of the other tubular assembly.~~

~~372.—The method of claim 360, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly comprises an end portion of the tubular assembly.~~

~~373.—The method of claim 360, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly comprises a plurality of predetermined portions of the tubular assembly.~~

~~374.—The method of claim 360, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly comprises a plurality of spaced apart predetermined portions of the tubular assembly.~~

~~375.—The method of claim 360, wherein the other portion of the tubular assembly comprises an end portion of the tubular assembly.~~

~~376.—The method of claim 360, wherein the other portion of the tubular assembly comprises a plurality of other portions of the tubular assembly.~~

~~377.—The method of claim 360, wherein the other portion of the tubular assembly comprises a plurality of spaced apart other portions of the tubular assembly.~~

~~378.—The method of claim 360, wherein the tubular assembly comprises a plurality of tubular members coupled to one another by corresponding tubular couplings.~~

~~379.—The method of claim 378, wherein the tubular couplings comprise the predetermined portions of the tubular assembly; and wherein the tubular members comprise the other portion of the tubular assembly.~~

~~380.—The method of claim 378, wherein one or more of the tubular couplings comprise the predetermined portions of the tubular assembly.~~

~~381.—The method of claim 378, wherein one or more of the tubular members comprise the predetermined portions of the tubular assembly.~~

~~382.—The method of claim 360, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly~~

~~defines one or more openings.~~

~~383.—The method of claim 382, wherein one or more of the openings comprise slots.~~

~~384.—The method of claim 382, wherein the anisotropy for the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is greater than 1.~~

~~385.—The method of claim 360, wherein the anisotropy for the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is greater than 1.~~

~~386.—The method of claim 360, wherein the strain hardening exponent for the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is greater than 0.12.~~

~~387.—The method of claim 360, wherein the anisotropy for the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is greater than 1; and wherein the strain hardening exponent for the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is greater than 0.12.~~

~~388.—The method of claim 360, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly comprises a first steel alloy comprising: 0.065 % C, 1.44 % Mn, 0.01 % P, 0.002 % S, 0.24 % Si, 0.01 % Cu, 0.01 % Ni, and 0.02 % Cr.~~

~~389.—The method of claim 388, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at most about 46.9 ksi prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation; and wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at least about 65.9 ksi after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

~~390.—The method of claim 388, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly after the radial expansion and plastic deformation is at least about 40 % greater than the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

~~391.—The method of claim 388, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is about 1.48.~~

~~392.—The method of claim 360, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly~~

comprises a second steel alloy comprising: 0.18 % C, 1.28 % Mn, 0.017 % P, 0.004 % S, 0.29 % Si, 0.01 % Cu, 0.01 % Ni, and 0.03 % Cr.

393.—The method of claim 392, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at most about 57.8 ksi prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation; and wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at least about 74.4 ksi after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

394.—The method of claim 392, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly after the radial expansion and plastic deformation is at least about 28 % greater than the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

395.—The method of claim 392, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is about 1.04.

396.—The method of claim 360, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly comprises a third steel alloy comprising: 0.08 % C, 0.82 % Mn, 0.006 % P, 0.003 % S, 0.30 % Si, 0.16 % Cu, 0.05 % Ni, and 0.05 % Cr.

397.—The method of claim 396, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is about 1.92.

398.—The method of claim 360, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly comprises a fourth steel alloy comprising: 0.02 % C, 1.31 % Mn, 0.02 % P, 0.001 % S, 0.45 % Si, 9.1 % Ni, and 18.7 % Cr.

399.—The method of claim 398, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is about 1.34.

400.—The method of claim 360, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at most about 46.9 ksi prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation; and wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at least about 65.9 ksi after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

401.—~~The method of claim 360, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly after the radial expansion and plastic deformation is at least about 40 % greater than the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

402.—~~The method of claim 360, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is at least about 1.48.~~

403.—~~The method of claim 360, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at most about 57.8 ksi prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation; and wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at least about 74.4 ksi after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

404.—~~The method of claim 360, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly after the radial expansion and plastic deformation is at least about 28 % greater than the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

405.—~~The method of claim 360, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is at least about 1.04.~~

406.—~~The method of claim 360, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is at least about 1.92.~~

407.—~~The method of claim 360, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is at least about 1.34.~~

408.—~~The method of claim 360, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, ranges from about 1.04 to about 1.92.~~

409.—~~The method of claim 360, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, ranges from about 47.6 ksi to about 61.7 ksi.~~

491.—~~The method of claim 360, wherein the expandability coefficient of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is greater than 0.12.~~

492.—~~The method of claim 360, wherein the expandability coefficient of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is greater than the expandability coefficient of the other portion of the tubular assembly.~~

493.—~~The method of claim 360, wherein the tubular assembly comprises a wellbore casing.~~

494.—~~The method of claim 360, wherein the tubular assembly comprises a pipeline.~~

495.—~~The method of claim 360, wherein the tubular assembly comprises a structural support.~~

496.—~~The apparatus of claim 205, wherein at least a portion of the sleeve is comprised of a frangible material.~~

497.—~~The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the wall thickness of the sleeve is variable.~~

498.—~~The method of claim 310, wherein at least a portion of the sleeve is comprised of a frangible material.~~

499.—~~The method of claim 310, wherein the sleeve comprises a variable wall thickness.~~

500.—~~The apparatus of claim 205, further comprising:  
means for increasing the axial compression loading capacity of the joint between the first and second tubular members before and after a radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubular members.~~

501.—~~The apparatus of claim 205, further comprising:  
means for increasing the axial tension loading capacity of the joint between the first and second tubular members before and after a radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubular members.~~

502.—~~The apparatus of claim 205, further comprising:~~

~~means for increasing the axial compression and tension loading capacity of the joint between the first and second tubular members before and after a radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubular members.~~

~~503.—The apparatus of claim 205, further comprising:~~

~~means for avoiding stress risers in the joint between the first and second tubular members before and after a radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubular members.~~

~~504.—The apparatus of claim 205, further comprising:~~

~~means for inducing stresses at selected portions of the coupling between the first and second tubular members before and after a radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubular members.~~

~~505.—The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the sleeve is circumferentially tensioned; and wherein the first and second tubular members are circumferentially compressed.~~

~~506.—The method of claim 310, further comprising:~~

- ~~———maintaining the sleeve in circumferential tension; and~~
- ~~———maintaining the first and second tubular members in circumferential compression.~~

~~507.—The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the sleeve is circumferentially tensioned; and wherein the first and second tubular members are circumferentially compressed.~~

~~508.—The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the sleeve is circumferentially tensioned; and wherein the first and second tubular members are circumferentially compressed.~~

~~509.—The method of claim 310, further comprising:~~

- ~~———maintaining the sleeve in circumferential tension; and~~
- ~~———maintaining the first and second tubular members in circumferential compression.~~

~~510.—The method of claim 310, further comprising:~~

- ~~———maintaining the sleeve in circumferential tension; and~~
- ~~———maintaining the first and second tubular members in circumferential compression.~~

511. ~~The apparatus of claim 500, wherein the means for increasing the axial compression loading capacity of the coupling between the first and second tubular members before and after a radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubular members is circumferentially tensioned; and wherein the first and second tubular members are circumferentially compressed.~~
512. ~~The apparatus of claim 501, wherein the means for increasing the axial tension loading capacity of the coupling between the first and second tubular members before and after a radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubular members is circumferentially tensioned; and wherein the first and second tubular members are circumferentially compressed.~~
513. ~~The apparatus of claim 502, wherein the means for increasing the axial compression and tension loading capacity of the coupling between the first and second tubular members before and after a radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubular members is circumferentially tensioned; and wherein the first and second tubular members are circumferentially compressed.~~
514. ~~The apparatus of claim 503, wherein the means for avoiding stress risers in the coupling between the first and second tubular members before and after a radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubular members is circumferentially tensioned; and wherein the first and second tubular members are circumferentially compressed.~~
515. ~~The apparatus of claim 504, wherein the means for inducing stresses at selected portions of the coupling between the first and second tubular members before and after a radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubular members is circumferentially tensioned; and wherein the first and second tubular members are circumferentially compressed.~~
516. ~~An expandable tubular assembly, comprising:~~
- ~~—— a first tubular member;~~
  - ~~—— a second tubular member coupled to the first tubular member;~~
  - ~~—— a first threaded connection for coupling a portion of the first and second tubular members;~~

~~a second threaded connection spaced apart from the first threaded connection for coupling another portion of the first and second tubular members;~~  
~~a tubular sleeve coupled to and receiving end portions of the first and second tubular members; and~~  
~~a sealing element positioned between the first and second spaced apart threaded connections for sealing an interface between the first and second tubular member;—~~  
~~wherein the sealing element is positioned within an annulus defined between the first and second tubular members; and~~  
~~wherein, prior to a radial expansion and plastic deformation of the assembly, a predetermined portion of the assembly has a lower yield point than another portion of the apparatus.~~

~~517.—The assembly of claim 516, wherein the predetermined portion of the assembly has a higher ductility and a lower yield point prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation than after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

~~518.—The assembly of claim 516, wherein the predetermined portion of the assembly has a higher ductility prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation than after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

~~519.—The assembly of claim 516, wherein the predetermined portion of the assembly has a lower yield point prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation than after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

~~520.—The assembly of claim 516, wherein the predetermined portion of the assembly has a larger inside diameter after the radial expansion and plastic deformation than other portions of the tubular assembly.~~

~~521.—The assembly of claim 520, further comprising:~~  
~~positioning another assembly within the preexisting structure in overlapping relation to the assembly; and~~  
~~radially expanding and plastically deforming the other assembly within the preexisting structure;~~  
~~wherein, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the assembly, a~~

~~predetermined portion of the other assembly has a lower yield point than another portion of the other assembly.~~

~~522. The assembly of claim 521, wherein the inside diameter of the radially expanded and plastically deformed other portion of the assembly is equal to the inside diameter of the radially expanded and plastically deformed other portion of the other assembly.~~

~~523. The assembly of claim 516, wherein the predetermined portion of the assembly comprises an end portion of the assembly.~~

~~524. The assembly of claim 516, wherein the predetermined portion of the assembly comprises a plurality of predetermined portions of the assembly.~~

~~525. The assembly of claim 516, wherein the predetermined portion of the assembly comprises a plurality of spaced apart predetermined portions of the assembly.~~

~~526. The assembly of claim 516, wherein the other portion of the assembly comprises an end portion of the assembly.~~

~~527. The assembly of claim 516, wherein the other portion of the assembly comprises a plurality of other portions of the assembly.~~

~~528. The assembly of claim 516, wherein the other portion of the assembly comprises a plurality of spaced apart other portions of the assembly.~~

~~529. The assembly of claim 516, wherein the assembly comprises a plurality of tubular members coupled to one another by corresponding tubular couplings.~~

~~530. The assembly of claim 529, wherein the tubular couplings comprise the predetermined portions of the assembly; and wherein the tubular members comprise the other portion of the assembly.~~

~~531. The assembly of claim 529, wherein one or more of the tubular couplings comprise the predetermined portions of the assembly.~~

~~532.—The assembly of claim 529, wherein one or more of the tubular members comprise the predetermined portions of the assembly.~~

~~533.—The assembly of claim 516, wherein the predetermined portion of the assembly defines one or more openings.~~

~~534.—The assembly of claim 533, wherein one or more of the openings comprise slots.~~

~~535.—The assembly of claim 533, wherein the anisotropy for the predetermined portion of the assembly is greater than 1.~~

~~536.—The assembly of claim 516, wherein the anisotropy for the predetermined portion of the assembly is greater than 1.~~

~~537.—The assembly of claim 516, wherein the strain hardening exponent for the predetermined portion of the assembly is greater than 0.12.~~

~~538.—The assembly of claim 516, wherein the anisotropy for the predetermined portion of the assembly is greater than 1; and wherein the strain hardening exponent for the predetermined portion of the assembly is greater than 0.12.~~

~~539.—The assembly of claim 516, wherein the predetermined portion of the assembly comprises a first steel alloy comprising: 0.065 % C, 1.44 % Mn, 0.01 % P, 0.002 % S, 0.24 % Si, 0.01 % Cu, 0.01 % Ni, and 0.02 % Cr.~~

~~540.—The assembly of claim 539, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the assembly is at most about 46.9 ksi prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation; and wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the assembly is at least about 65.9 ksi after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

~~541.—The assembly of claim 539, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the assembly after the radial expansion and plastic deformation is at least about 40 % greater than the yield point of the predetermined portion of the assembly prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

542. ~~The assembly of claim 539, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is about 1.48.~~

543. ~~The assembly of claim 516, wherein the predetermined portion of the assembly comprises a second steel alloy comprising: 0.18 % C, 1.28 % Mn, 0.017 % P, 0.004 % S, 0.29 % Si, 0.01 % Cu, 0.01 % Ni, and 0.03 % Cr.~~

544. ~~The assembly of claim 543, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the assembly is at most about 57.8 ksi prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation; and wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the assembly is at least about 74.4 ksi after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

545. ~~The assembly of claim 543, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the assembly after the radial expansion and plastic deformation is at least about 28 % greater than the yield point of the predetermined portion of the assembly prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

546. ~~The assembly of claim 543, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is about 1.04.~~

547. ~~The assembly of claim 516, wherein the predetermined portion of the assembly comprises a third steel alloy comprising: 0.08 % C, 0.82 % Mn, 0.006 % P, 0.003 % S, 0.30 % Si, 0.16 % Cu, 0.05 % Ni, and 0.05 % Cr.~~

548. ~~The assembly of claim 547, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is about 1.92.~~

549. ~~The assembly of claim 516, wherein the predetermined portion of the assembly comprises a fourth steel alloy comprising: 0.02 % C, 1.31 % Mn, 0.02 % P, 0.001 % S, 0.45 % Si, 9.1 % Ni, and 18.7 % Cr.~~

550. ~~The assembly of claim 549, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is about 1.34.~~

551. ~~The assembly of claim 516, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the~~

assembly is at most about 46.9 ksi prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation; and wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the assembly is at least about 65.9 ksi after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

552.—The assembly of claim 516, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the assembly after the radial expansion and plastic deformation is at least about 40 % greater than the yield point of the predetermined portion of the assembly prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

553.—The assembly of claim 516, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is at least about 1.48.

554.—The assembly of claim 516, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the assembly is at most about 57.8 ksi prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation; and wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the assembly is at least about 74.4 ksi after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

555.—The assembly of claim 516, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the assembly after the radial expansion and plastic deformation is at least about 28 % greater than the yield point of the predetermined portion of the assembly prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

556.—The assembly of claim 516, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is at least about 1.04.

557.—The assembly of claim 516, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is at least about 1.92.

558.—The assembly of claim 516, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is at least about 1.34.

559.—The assembly of claim 516, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, ranges from about 1.04 to about 1.92.

560.—The assembly of claim 516, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, ranges from about 47.6 ksi to about 61.7 ksi.

561.—The assembly of claim 516, wherein the expandability coefficient of the predetermined portion of the assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is greater than 0.12.

562.—The assembly of claim 516, wherein the expandability coefficient of the predetermined portion of the assembly is greater than the expandability coefficient of the other portion of the assembly.

563.—The assembly of claim 516, wherein the assembly comprises a wellbore casing.

564.—The assembly of claim 516, wherein the assembly comprises a pipeline.

565.—The assembly of claim 516, wherein the assembly comprises a structural support.

566.—The assembly of claim 516, wherein the annulus is at least partially defined by an irregular surface.

567.—The assembly of claim 516, wherein the annulus is at least partially defined by a toothed surface.

568.—The assembly of claim 516, wherein the sealing element comprises an elastomeric material.

569.—The assembly of claim 516, wherein the sealing element comprises a metallic material.

570.—The assembly of claim 516, wherein the sealing element comprises an elastomeric and a metallic material.

571.—A method of joining radially expandable tubular members comprising:

- providing a first tubular member;
- providing a second tubular member;

~~providing a sleeve;  
mounting the sleeve for overlapping and coupling the first and second tubular members;  
threadably coupling the first and second tubular members at a first location;  
threadably coupling the first and second tubular members at a second location spaced  
apart from the first location;  
sealing an interface between the first and second tubular members between the first and  
second locations using a compressible sealing element, wherein the first tubular  
member, second tubular member, sleeve, and the sealing element define a  
tubular assembly; and  
radially expanding and plastically deforming the tubular assembly;  
wherein, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, a predetermined portion  
of the tubular assembly has a lower yield point than another portion of the tubular  
assembly.~~

~~572. The method as defined in claim 571 wherein the sealing element includes an irregular  
surface.~~

~~573. The method as defined in claim 571, wherein the sealing element includes a toothed  
surface.~~

~~574. The method as defined in claim 571, wherein the sealing element comprises an  
elastomeric material.~~

~~575. The method as defined in claim 571, wherein the sealing element comprises a metallic  
material.~~

~~576. The method as defined in claim 571, wherein the sealing element comprises an  
elastomeric and a metallic material.~~

~~577. The method of claim 571, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly  
has a higher ductility and a lower yield point prior to the radial expansion and plastic  
deformation than after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

~~578. The method of claim 571, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly  
has a higher ductility prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation than after the radial~~

expansion and plastic deformation.

579.—The method of claim 571, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly has a lower yield point prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation than after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

580.—The method of claim 571, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly has a larger inside diameter after the radial expansion and plastic deformation than the other portion of the tubular assembly.

581.—The method of claim 571, further comprising:  
positioning another tubular assembly within the preexisting structure in overlapping relation to the tubular assembly; and  
radially expanding and plastically deforming the other tubular assembly within the preexisting structure;  
wherein, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the tubular assembly, a predetermined portion of the other tubular assembly has a lower yield point than another portion of the other tubular assembly.

582.—The method of claim 581, wherein the inside diameter of the radially expanded and plastically deformed other portion of the tubular assembly is equal to the inside diameter of the radially expanded and plastically deformed other portion of the other tubular assembly.

583.—The method of claim 571, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly comprises an end portion of the tubular assembly.

584.—The method of claim 571, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly comprises a plurality of predetermined portions of the tubular assembly.

585.—The method of claim 571, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly comprises a plurality of spaced apart predetermined portions of the tubular assembly.

586.—The method of claim 571, wherein the other portion of the tubular assembly comprises an end portion of the tubular assembly.

~~587.—The method of claim 571, wherein the other portion of the tubular assembly comprises a plurality of other portions of the tubular assembly.~~

~~588.—The method of claim 571, wherein the other portion of the tubular assembly comprises a plurality of spaced apart other portions of the tubular assembly.~~

~~589.—The method of claim 571, wherein the tubular assembly comprises a plurality of tubular members coupled to one another by corresponding tubular couplings.~~

~~590.—The method of claim 589, wherein the tubular couplings comprise the predetermined portions of the tubular assembly; and wherein the tubular members comprise the other portion of the tubular assembly.~~

~~591.—The method of claim 589, wherein one or more of the tubular couplings comprise the predetermined portions of the tubular assembly.~~

~~592.—The method of claim 589, wherein one or more of the tubular members comprise the predetermined portions of the tubular assembly.~~

~~593.—The method of claim 571, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly defines one or more openings.~~

~~594.—The method of claim 593, wherein one or more of the openings comprise slots.~~

~~595.—The method of claim 593, wherein the anisotropy for the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is greater than 1.~~

~~596.—The method of claim 571, wherein the anisotropy for the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is greater than 1.~~

~~597.—The method of claim 571, wherein the strain hardening exponent for the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is greater than 0.12.~~

~~598.—The method of claim 571, wherein the anisotropy for the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is greater than 1; and wherein the strain hardening exponent for the~~

~~predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is greater than 0.12.~~

599.—~~The method of claim 571, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly comprises a first steel alloy comprising: 0.065 % C, 1.44 % Mn, 0.01 % P, 0.002 % S, 0.24 % Si, 0.01 % Cu, 0.01 % Ni, and 0.02 % Cr.~~

600.—~~The method of claim 599, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at most about 46.9 ksi prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation; and wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at least about 65.9 ksi after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

601.—~~The method of claim 599, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly after the radial expansion and plastic deformation is at least about 40 % greater than the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

602.—~~The method of claim 599, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is about 1.48.~~

603.—~~The method of claim 571, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly comprises a second steel alloy comprising: 0.18 % C, 1.28 % Mn, 0.017 % P, 0.004 % S, 0.29 % Si, 0.01 % Cu, 0.01 % Ni, and 0.03 % Cr.~~

604.—~~The method of claim 603, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at most about 57.8 ksi prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation; and wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at least about 74.4 ksi after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

605.—~~The method of claim 603, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly after the radial expansion and plastic deformation is at least about 28 % greater than the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

606.—~~The method of claim 603, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is about 1.04.~~

607.—The method of claim 571, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly comprises a third steel alloy comprising: 0.08 % C, 0.82 % Mn, 0.006 % P, 0.003 % S, 0.30 % Si, 0.16 % Cu, 0.05 % Ni, and 0.05 % Cr.

608.—The method of claim 607, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is about 1.92.

609.—The method of claim 571, wherein the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly comprises a fourth steel alloy comprising: 0.02 % C, 1.31 % Mn, 0.02 % P, 0.001 % S, 0.45 % Si, 9.1 % Ni, and 18.7 % Cr.

610.—The method of claim 609, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is about 1.34.

611.—The method of claim 571, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at most about 46.9 ksi prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation; and wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at least about 65.9 ksi after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

612.—The method of claim 571, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly after the radial expansion and plastic deformation is at least about 40 % greater than the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

613.—The method of claim 571, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is at least about 1.48.

614.—The method of claim 571, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at most about 57.8 ksi prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation; and wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is at least about 74.4 ksi after the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

615.—The method of claim 571, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly after the radial expansion and plastic deformation is at least about 28 %

greater than the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation.

616.—The method of claim 571, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is at least about 1.04.

617.—The method of claim 571, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is at least about 1.92.

618.—The method of claim 571, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is at least about 1.34.

619.—The method of claim 571, wherein the anisotropy of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, ranges from about 1.04 to about 1.92.

620.—The method of claim 571, wherein the yield point of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, ranges from about 47.6 ksi to about 61.7 ksi.

621.—The method of claim 571, wherein the expandability coefficient of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly, prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, is greater than 0.12.

622.—The method of claim 571, wherein the expandability coefficient of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is greater than the expandability coefficient of the other portion of the tubular assembly.

623.—The method of claim 571, wherein the tubular assembly comprises a wellbore casing.

624.—The method of claim 571, wherein the tubular assembly comprises a pipeline.

625.—The method of claim 571, wherein the tubular assembly comprises a structural support.

626.—The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the sleeve comprises:

~~a plurality of spaced apart tubular sleeves coupled to and receiving end portions of the first and second tubular members.~~

~~627.—The apparatus of claim 626, wherein the first tubular member comprises a first threaded connection; wherein the second tubular member comprises a second threaded connection; wherein the first and second threaded connections are coupled to one another; wherein at least one of the tubular sleeves is positioned in opposing relation to the first threaded connection; and wherein at least one of the tubular sleeves is positioned in opposing relation to the second threaded connection.~~

~~628.—The apparatus of claim 626, wherein the first tubular member comprises a first threaded connection; wherein the second tubular member comprises a second threaded connection; wherein the first and second threaded connections are coupled to one another; and wherein at least one of the tubular sleeves is not positioned in opposing relation to the first and second threaded connections.~~

~~629.—The method of claim 310, further comprising:~~

~~———threadably coupling the first and second tubular members at a first location;  
threadably coupling the first and second tubular members at a second location spaced apart from the first location;  
———providing a plurality of sleeves; and  
mounting the sleeves at spaced apart locations for overlapping and coupling the first and second tubular members.~~

~~630.—The method of claim 629, wherein at least one of the tubular sleeves is positioned in opposing relation to the first threaded coupling; and wherein at least one of the tubular sleeves is positioned in opposing relation to the second threaded coupling.~~

~~631.—The method of claim 629, wherein at least one of the tubular sleeves is not positioned in opposing relation to the first and second threaded couplings.~~

~~632.—The apparatus of claim 205, further comprising:~~

~~———a threaded connection for coupling a portion of the first and second tubular members;  
wherein at least a portion of the threaded connection is upset.~~

~~633.—The apparatus of claim 632, wherein at least a portion of tubular sleeve penetrates the first tubular member.~~

~~634.—The method of claim 310, further comprising:~~

~~—————threadably coupling the first and second tubular members; and  
upsetting the threaded coupling.~~

~~635.—The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the first tubular member further comprises an annular extension extending therefrom; and wherein the flange of the sleeve defines an annular recess for receiving and mating with the annular extension of the first tubular member.~~

~~636.—The method of claim 310, wherein the first tubular member further comprises an annular extension extending therefrom; and wherein the flange of the sleeve defines an annular recess for receiving and mating with the annular extension of the first tubular member.~~

~~637.—The apparatus of claim 205, further comprising:~~

~~—————one or more stress concentrators for concentrating stresses in the joint.~~

~~638.—The apparatus as defined in claim 637, wherein one or more of the stress concentrators comprises one or more external grooves defined in the first tubular member.~~

~~639.—The apparatus as defined in claim 637, wherein one or more of the stress concentrators comprises one or more internal grooves defined in the second tubular member.~~

~~640.—The apparatus as defined in claim 637, wherein one or more of the stress concentrators comprises one or more openings defined in the sleeve.~~

~~641.—The apparatus as defined in claim 637, wherein one or more of the stress concentrators comprises one or more external grooves defined in the first tubular member; and wherein one or more of the stress concentrators comprises one or more internal grooves defined in the second tubular member.~~

~~642.—The apparatus as defined in claim 637, wherein one or more of the stress concentrators comprises one or more external grooves defined in the first tubular member; and~~

~~wherein one or more of the stress concentrators comprises one or more openings defined in the sleeve.~~

~~643. The apparatus as defined in claim 637, wherein one or more of the stress concentrators comprises one or more internal grooves defined in the second tubular member; and wherein one or more of the stress concentrators comprises one or more openings defined in the sleeve.~~

~~644. The apparatus as defined in claim 637, wherein one or more of the stress concentrators comprises one or more external grooves defined in the first tubular member; wherein one or more of the stress concentrators comprises one or more internal grooves defined in the second tubular member; and wherein one or more of the stress concentrators comprises one or more openings defined in the sleeve.~~

~~645. The method of claim 310, further comprising:  
concentrating stresses within the joint.~~

~~646. The method as defined in claim 645, wherein concentrating stresses within the joint comprises using the first tubular member to concentrate stresses within the joint.~~

~~647. The method as defined in claim 645, wherein concentrating stresses within the joint comprises using the second tubular member to concentrate stresses within the joint.~~

~~648. The method as defined in claim 645, wherein concentrating stresses within the joint comprises using the sleeve to concentrate stresses within the joint.~~

~~649. The method as defined in claim 645, wherein concentrating stresses within the joint comprises using the first tubular member and the second tubular member to concentrate stresses within the joint.~~

~~650. The method as defined in claim 645, wherein concentrating stresses within the joint comprises using the first tubular member and the sleeve to concentrate stresses within the joint.~~

~~651.—The method as defined in claim 645, wherein concentrating stresses within the joint comprises using the second tubular member and the sleeve to concentrate stresses within the joint.~~

~~652.—The method as defined in claim 645, wherein concentrating stresses within the joint comprises using the first tubular member, the second tubular member, and the sleeve to concentrate stresses within the joint.~~

~~653.—The apparatus of claim 205, further comprising:  
means for maintaining portions of the first and second tubular member in circumferential compression following the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubular members.~~

~~654.—The apparatus of claim 205, further comprising:  
means for concentrating stresses within the mechanical connection during the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubular members.~~

~~655.—The apparatus of claim 205, further comprising:  
means for maintaining portions of the first and second tubular member in circumferential compression following the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubular members; and  
means for concentrating stresses within the mechanical connection during the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubular members.~~

~~656.—The method of claim 310, further comprising:  
-maintaining portions of the first and second tubular member in circumferential compression following a radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubular members.~~

~~657.—The method of claim 310, further comprising:  
concentrating stresses within the joint during a radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and second tubular members.~~

~~658.—The method of claim 310, further comprising:~~

~~maintaining portions of the first and second tubular member in circumferential  
compression following a radial expansion and plastic deformation of the first and  
second tubular members; and  
concentrating stresses within the joint during a radial expansion and plastic deformation  
of the first and second tubular members.~~

~~659.—The method of claim 1, wherein the carbon content of the predetermined portion of the  
tubular assembly is less than or equal to 0.12 percent; and wherein the carbon equivalent value  
for the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is less than 0.21.~~

~~660.—The method of claim 1, wherein the carbon content of the predetermined portion of the  
tubular assembly is greater than 0.12 percent; and wherein the carbon equivalent value for the  
predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is less than 0.36.~~

~~661.—An expandable tubular member, wherein the carbon content of the tubular member is  
less than or equal to 0.12 percent; and wherein the carbon equivalent value for the tubular  
member is less than 0.21.~~

~~662.—The tubular member of claim 661, wherein the tubular member comprises a wellbore  
casing.~~

~~663.—An expandable tubular member, wherein the carbon content of the tubular member is  
greater than 0.12 percent; and wherein the carbon equivalent value for the tubular member is  
less than 0.36.~~

~~664.—The tubular member of claim 663, wherein the tubular member comprises a wellbore  
casing.~~

~~665.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the carbon content of the predetermined portion of  
the tubular assembly is less than or equal to 0.12 percent; and wherein the carbon equivalent  
value for the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is less than 0.21.~~

~~666.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein the carbon content of the predetermined portion of  
the tubular assembly is greater than 0.12 percent; and wherein the carbon equivalent value for  
the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is less than 0.36.~~

17. An expandable tubular member, wherein, if the carbon content of the tubular member is less than or equal to 0.12 percent, then the carbon equivalent value for the tubular member is less than 0.21; and wherein, if the carbon content of the tubular member is greater than 0.12 percent, then the carbon equivalent value for the tubular member is less than 0.36.

~~667.~~ 18. A method of selecting tubular members for radial expansion and plastic deformation, comprising:

selecting a tubular member from a collection of tubular member;

determining a carbon content of the selected tubular member;

determining a carbon equivalent value for the selected tubular member; and

if the carbon content of the selected tubular member is less than or equal to 0.12 percent and the carbon equivalent value for the selected tubular member is less than 0.21, then determining that the selected tubular member is suitable for radial expansion and plastic deformation.

~~668.—A method of selecting tubular members for radial expansion and plastic deformation, comprising:~~

~~selecting a tubular member from a collection of tubular member;~~

~~determining a carbon content of the selected tubular member; determining a carbon equivalent value for the selected tubular member; and~~

~~if the carbon content of the selected tubular member is greater than 0.12 percent and the carbon equivalent value for the selected tubular member is less than 0.36, then determining that the selected tubular member is suitable for radial expansion and plastic deformation.~~

~~669.—The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the carbon content of the predetermined portion of the apparatus is less than or equal to 0.12 percent; and wherein the carbon equivalent value for the predetermined portion of the apparatus is less than 0.21.~~

~~670.—The apparatus of claim 205, wherein the carbon content of the predetermined portion of the apparatus is greater than 0.12 percent; and wherein the carbon equivalent value for the predetermined portion of the apparatus is less than 0.36.~~

~~671.—The method of claim 310, wherein the carbon content of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is less than or equal to 0.12 percent; and wherein the carbon equivalent value for the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is less than 0.21.~~

~~672.—The method of claim 310, wherein the carbon content of the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is greater than 0.12 percent; and wherein the carbon equivalent value for the predetermined portion of the tubular assembly is less than 0.36.~~

~~673.~~ 19. An expandable tubular member, comprising:

a tubular body;

wherein a yield point of an inner tubular portion of the tubular body is less than a yield point of an outer tubular portion of the tubular body.

~~674.—The expandable tubular member of claim 673, wherein the yield point of the inner tubular portion of the tubular body varies as a function of the radial position within the tubular body.~~

~~675.—The expandable tubular member of claim 674, wherein the yield point of the inner tubular portion of the tubular body varies in an linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body.~~

~~676.—The expandable tubular member of claim 674, wherein the yield point of the inner tubular portion of the tubular body varies in an non-linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body.~~

~~677.—The expandable tubular member of claim 673, wherein the yield point of the outer tubular portion of the tubular body varies as a function of the radial position within the tubular body.~~

~~678.—The expandable tubular member of claim 677, wherein the yield point of the outer tubular portion of the tubular body varies in an linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body.~~

~~679.—The expandable tubular member of claim 677, wherein the yield point of the outer tubular portion of the tubular body varies in an non-linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body.~~

~~680.—The expandable tubular member of claim 673,  
wherein the yield point of the inner tubular portion of the tubular body varies as a  
function of the radial position within the tubular body; and  
wherein the yield point of the outer tubular portion of the tubular body varies as a  
function of the radial position within the tubular body.~~

~~681.—The expandable tubular member of claim 680, wherein the yield point of the inner tubular portion of the tubular body varies in a linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body; and wherein the yield point of the outer tubular portion of the tubular body varies in a linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body.~~

~~682.—The expandable tubular member of claim 680, wherein the yield point of the inner tubular portion of the tubular body varies in a linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body; and wherein the yield point of the outer tubular portion of the tubular body varies in a non-linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body.~~

~~683.—The expandable tubular member of claim 680, wherein the yield point of the inner tubular portion of the tubular body varies in a non-linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body; and wherein the yield point of the outer tubular portion of the tubular body varies in a linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body.~~

~~684.—The expandable tubular member of claim 680, wherein the yield point of the inner tubular portion of the tubular body varies in a non-linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body; and wherein the yield point of the outer tubular portion of the tubular body varies in a non-linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body.~~

~~685.—The expandable tubular member of claim 680, wherein the rate of change of the yield point of the inner tubular portion of the tubular body is different than the rate of change of the yield point of the outer tubular portion of the tubular body.~~

~~686.—The expandable tubular member of claim 680, wherein the rate of change of the yield point of the inner tubular portion of the tubular body is different than the rate of change of the yield point of the outer tubular portion of the tubular body.~~

~~687.—The method of claim 1, wherein a yield point of an inner tubular portion of at least a portion of the tubular assembly is less than a yield point of an outer tubular portion of the portion of the tubular assembly.~~

~~688.—The method of claim 687, wherein the yield point of the inner tubular portion of the tubular body varies as a function of the radial position within the tubular body.~~

~~689.—The method of claim 688, wherein the yield point of the inner tubular portion of the tubular body varies in an linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body.~~

~~690.—The method of claim 688, wherein the yield point of the inner tubular portion of the tubular body varies in an non-linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body.~~

~~691.—The method of claim 687, wherein the yield point of the outer tubular portion of the tubular body varies as a function of the radial position within the tubular body.~~

~~692.—The method of claim 691, wherein the yield point of the outer tubular portion of the tubular body varies in an linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body.~~

~~693.—The method of claim 691, wherein the yield point of the outer tubular portion of the tubular body varies in an non-linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body.~~

694. — The method of claim 687, wherein the yield point of the inner tubular portion of the tubular body varies as a function of the radial position within the tubular body; and wherein the yield point of the outer tubular portion of the tubular body varies as a function of the radial position within the tubular body.

695. — The method of claim 694, wherein the yield point of the inner tubular portion of the tubular body varies in a linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body; and wherein the yield point of the outer tubular portion of the tubular body varies in a linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body.

696. — The method of claim 694, wherein the yield point of the inner tubular portion of the tubular body varies in a linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body; and wherein the yield point of the outer tubular portion of the tubular body varies in a non-linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body.

697. — The method of claim 694, wherein the yield point of the inner tubular portion of the tubular body varies in a non-linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body; and wherein the yield point of the outer tubular portion of the tubular body varies in a linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body.

698. — The method of claim 694, wherein the yield point of the inner tubular portion of the tubular body varies in a non-linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body; and wherein the yield point of the outer tubular portion of the tubular body varies in a non-linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body.

699. — The method of claim 694, wherein the rate of change of the yield point of the inner tubular portion of the tubular body is different than the rate of change of the yield point of the outer tubular portion of the tubular body.

700. — The method of claim 694, wherein the rate of change of the yield point of the inner tubular portion of the tubular body is different than the rate of change of the yield point of the outer tubular portion of the tubular body.

701.—~~The apparatus of claim 142, wherein a yield point of an inner tubular portion of at least a portion of the tubular assembly is less than a yield point of an outer tubular portion of the portion of the tubular assembly.~~

702.—~~The apparatus of claim 701, wherein the yield point of the inner tubular portion of the tubular body varies as a function of the radial position within the tubular body.~~

703.—~~The apparatus of claim 702, wherein the yield point of the inner tubular portion of the tubular body varies in an linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body.~~

704.—~~The apparatus of claim 702, wherein the yield point of the inner tubular portion of the tubular body varies in an non-linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body.~~

705.—~~The apparatus of claim 701, wherein the yield point of the outer tubular portion of the tubular body varies as a function of the radial position within the tubular body.~~

706.—~~The apparatus of claim 705, wherein the yield point of the outer tubular portion of the tubular body varies in an linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body.~~

707.—~~The apparatus of claim 705, wherein the yield point of the outer tubular portion of the tubular body varies in an non-linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body.~~

708.—~~The apparatus of claim 701, wherein the yield point of the inner tubular portion of the tubular body varies as a function of the radial position within the tubular body; and wherein the yield point of the outer tubular portion of the tubular body varies as a function of the radial position within the tubular body.~~

709.—~~The apparatus of claim 708, wherein the yield point of the inner tubular portion of the tubular body varies in a linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body; and wherein the yield point of the outer tubular portion of the tubular body varies in a linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body.~~

~~710.—The apparatus of claim 708, wherein the yield point of the inner tubular portion of the tubular body varies in a linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body; and wherein the yield point of the outer tubular portion of the tubular body varies in a non-linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body.~~

~~711.—The apparatus of claim 708, wherein the yield point of the inner tubular portion of the tubular body varies in a non-linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body; and wherein the yield point of the outer tubular portion of the tubular body varies in a linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body.~~

~~712.—The apparatus of claim 708, wherein the yield point of the inner tubular portion of the tubular body varies in a non-linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body; and wherein the yield point of the outer tubular portion of the tubular body varies in a non-linear fashion as a function of the radial position within the tubular body.~~

~~713.—The apparatus of claim 708, wherein the rate of change of the yield point of the inner tubular portion of the tubular body is different than the rate of change of the yield point of the outer tubular portion of the tubular body.~~

~~714.—The apparatus of claim 708, wherein the rate of change of the yield point of the inner tubular portion of the tubular body is different than the rate of change of the yield point of the outer tubular portion of the tubular body.~~

~~715.—The method of claim 1, wherein prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, at least a portion of the tubular assembly comprises a microstructure comprising a hard phase structure and a soft phase structure.~~

~~716.—The method of claim 715, wherein prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, at least a portion of the tubular assembly comprises a microstructure comprising a transitional phase structure.~~

~~717.—The method of claim 715, wherein the hard phase structure comprises martensite.~~

~~718.—The method of claim 715, wherein the soft phase structure comprises ferrite.~~

~~719.—The method of claim 715, wherein the transitional phase structure comprises retained austenite.~~

~~720.—The method of claim 715, wherein the hard phase structure comprises martensite; wherein the soft phase structure comprises ferrite; and wherein the transitional phase structure comprises retained austenite.~~

~~721.—The method of claim 715, wherein the portion of the tubular assembly comprising a microstructure comprising a hard phase structure and a soft phase structure comprises, by weight percentage, about 0.1% C, about 1.2% Mn, and about 0.3% Si.~~

~~722.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein at least a portion of the tubular assembly comprises a microstructure comprising a hard phase structure and a soft phase structure.~~

~~723.—The apparatus of claim 722, wherein prior to the radial expansion and plastic deformation, at least a portion of the tubular assembly comprises a microstructure comprising a transitional phase structure.~~

~~724.—The apparatus of claim 722, wherein the hard phase structure comprises martensite.~~

~~725.—The apparatus of claim 722, wherein the soft phase structure comprises ferrite.~~

~~726.—The apparatus of claim 722, wherein the transitional phase structure comprises retained austenite.~~

~~727.—The apparatus of claim 722, wherein the hard phase structure comprises martensite; wherein the soft phase structure comprises ferrite; and wherein the transitional phase structure comprises retained austenite.~~

~~728.—The apparatus of claim 722, wherein the portion of the tubular assembly comprising a microstructure comprising a hard phase structure and a soft phase structure comprises, by weight percentage, about 0.1% C, about 1.2% Mn, and about 0.3% Si.~~

~~729.~~ 20. A method of manufacturing an expandable tubular member, comprising:

providing a tubular member;

heat treating the tubular member; and

quenching the tubular member;

wherein following the quenching, the tubular member comprises a microstructure comprising a hard phase structure and a soft phase structure.

730.—~~The method of claim 729, wherein the provided tubular member comprises, by weight percentage, 0.065% C, 1.44% Mn, 0.01% P, 0.002% S, 0.24% Si, 0.01% Cu, 0.01% Ni, 0.02% Cr, 0.05% V, 0.01% Mo, 0.01% Nb, and 0.01% Ti.~~

731.—~~The method of claim 729, wherein the provided tubular member comprises, by weight percentage, 0.18% C, 1.28% Mn, 0.017% P, 0.004% S, 0.29% Si, 0.01% Cu, 0.01% Ni, 0.03% Cr, 0.04% V, 0.01% Mo, 0.03% Nb, and 0.01% Ti.~~

732.—~~The method of claim 729, wherein the provided tubular member comprises, by weight percentage, 0.08% C, 0.82% Mn, 0.006% P, 0.003% S, 0.30% Si, 0.06% Cu, 0.05% Ni, 0.05% Cr, 0.03% V, 0.03% Mo, 0.01% Nb, and 0.01% Ti.~~

733.—~~The method of claim 729, wherein the provided tubular member comprises a microstructure comprising one or more of the following: martensite, pearlite, vanadium carbide, nickel carbide, or titanium carbide.~~

734.—~~The method of claim 729, wherein the provided tubular member comprises a microstructure comprising one or more of the following: pearlite or pearlite striation.~~

735.—~~The method of claim 729, wherein the provided tubular member comprises a microstructure comprising one or more of the following: grain pearlite, widmanstatten martensite, vanadium carbide, nickel carbide, or titanium carbide.~~

736.—~~The method of claim 729, wherein the heat treating comprises heating the provided tubular member for about 10 minutes at 790 °C.~~

~~737.—The method of claim 729, wherein the quenching comprises quenching the heat treated tubular member in water.~~

~~738.—The method of claim 729, wherein following the quenching, the tubular member comprises a microstructure comprising one or more of the following: ferrite, grain pearlite, or martensite.~~

~~739.—The method of claim 729, wherein following the quenching, the tubular member comprises a microstructure comprising one or more of the following: ferrite, martensite, or bainite.~~

~~740.—The method of claim 729, wherein following the quenching, the tubular member comprises a microstructure comprising one or more of the following: bainite, pearlite, or ferrite.~~

~~741.—The method of claim 729, wherein following the quenching, the tubular member comprises a yield strength of about 67ksi and a tensile strength of about 95 ksi.~~

~~742.—The method of claim 729, wherein following the quenching, the tubular member comprises a yield strength of about 82 ksi and a tensile strength of about 130 ksi.~~

~~743.—The method of claim 729, wherein following the quenching, the tubular member comprises a yield strength of about 60 ksi and a tensile strength of about 97 ksi.~~

~~744.—The method of claim 729, further comprising:  
positioning the quenched tubular member within a preexisting structure; and  
radially expanding and plastically deforming the tubular member within the preexisting structure.~~

~~745.—The apparatus of claim 142, wherein at least a portion of the tubular assembly comprises a microstructure comprising a hard phase structure and a soft phase structure.~~

746. — The apparatus of claim 745, wherein the portion of the tubular assembly comprises, by weight percentage, 0.065% C, 1.44% Mn, 0.01% P, 0.002% S, 0.24% Si, 0.01% Cu, 0.01% Ni, 0.02% Cr, 0.05% V, 0.01% Mo, 0.01% Nb, and 0.01% Ti.

747. — The apparatus of claim 745, wherein the portion of the tubular assembly comprises, by weight percentage, 0.18% C, 1.28% Mn, 0.017% P, 0.004% S, 0.29% Si, 0.01% Cu, 0.01% Ni, 0.03% Cr, 0.04% V, 0.01% Mo, 0.03% Nb, and 0.01% Ti.

748. — The apparatus of claim 745, wherein the portion of the tubular assembly comprises, by weight percentage, 0.08% C, 0.82% Mn, 0.006% P, 0.003% S, 0.30% Si, 0.06% Cu, 0.05% Ni, 0.05% Cr, 0.03% V, 0.03% Mo, 0.01% Nb, and 0.01% Ti.

749. — The apparatus of claim 745, wherein the portion of the tubular assembly comprises a microstructure comprising one or more of the following: martensite, pearlite, vanadium carbide, nickel carbide, or titanium carbide.

750. — The apparatus of claim 745, wherein the portion of the tubular assembly comprises a microstructure comprising one or more of the following: pearlite or pearlite striation.

751. — The apparatus of claim 745, wherein the portion of the tubular assembly comprises a microstructure comprising one or more of the following: grain pearlite, widmanstatten martensite, vanadium carbide, nickel carbide, or titanium carbide.

752. — The apparatus of claim 745, wherein the portion of the tubular assembly comprises a microstructure comprising one or more of the following: ferrite, grain pearlite, or martensite.

753. — The apparatus of claim 745, wherein the portion of the tubular assembly comprises a microstructure comprising one or more of the following: ferrite, martensite, or bainite.

754. — The apparatus of claim 745, wherein the portion of the tubular assembly comprises a microstructure comprising one or more of the following: bainite, pearlite, or ferrite.

755. — The apparatus of claim 745, wherein the portion of the tubular assembly comprises a yield strength of about 67ksi and a tensile strength of about 95 ksi.

~~756.—The apparatus of claim 745, wherein the portion of the tubular assembly comprises a yield strength of about 82 ksi and a tensile strength of about 130 ksi.~~

~~757.—The apparatus of claim 745, wherein the portion of the tubular assembly comprises a yield strength of about 60 ksi and a tensile strength of about 97 ksi.~~

~~758.~~ 21. An expansion device for radially expanding and plastically deforming a tubular member comprising:

an elongated base member; and

an adjustable expansion assembly moveably coupled to the elongated base member, the adjustable expansion assembly comprising a plurality of expansion segment operable to expand the adjustable expansion assembly in diameter, wherein throughout the expansion at least a portion of the expansion segments overlap in the circumferential direction.

~~759.—The device of claim 758 wherein the elongated base member defines a passageway operable to allow a fluid to pass through the elongated base member.~~

~~760.—The device of claim 758 wherein the elongated base member comprises a conical member, wherein the adjustable expansion assembly is operable to expand by translating along a surface of the conical member.~~

~~761.—The device of claim 758 wherein the adjustable expansion assembly comprises a lubrication system operable to provide lubrication to a surface of the adjustable expansion assembly.~~

~~762.—The device of claim 758 further comprising:~~

~~————— an actuator coupled to the base member and the adjustable expansion assembly, the actuator operable to expand the adjustable expansion assembly.~~

~~763.—The device of claim 762 further comprising:~~

~~a plurality of pivotal couplings between the actuator and the plurality of expansion segments.~~

~~764. The device of claim 762 wherein the actuator is chosen from the group consisting of a hydraulic actuator, an electrical actuator, a mechanical actuator, and combinations thereof.~~

~~765. The device of claim 758 wherein the adjustable expansion assembly comprises a means for creating a pressure drop across the adjustable expansion assembly sufficient to overcome the forces necessary to radially expand and plastically deform a tubular member when a pressurized hydraulic fluid engages a surface of the adjustable expansion assembly.~~

~~766. The device of claim 765 wherein the means comprises an engagement between the adjustable expansion assembly and the inner wall of a tubular member.~~

~~767. The device of claim 765 wherein the means comprises a preliminary expansion member.~~

~~768. The device of claim 767 wherein the preliminary expansion member is operable to expand the tubular member between 1-10% the desired expansion.~~

~~769. The device of claim 767 wherein the preliminary expansion member comprises a lubrication system operable to provide lubrication between the preliminary expansion member and an inner surface of a tubular member.~~

~~770. The device of claim 758 further comprising:~~

~~————— a support member coupled to the base member, the support member operable to secure to the inner surface of a tubular member; and~~  
~~————— an actuator coupled to the support member and adapted to displace the device axially through the tubular member.~~

~~771. The device of claim 770 wherein the actuator is selected from the group consisting of a hydraulic actuator, an electrical actuator, a mechanical actuator, and combinations thereof.~~

~~772. The device of claim 758 wherein the base member is coupled to a tubular coupling.~~

~~773. The device of claim 758 wherein the device is positioned within a tubular member.~~

~~774. The device of claim 758 wherein the base member comprises a conical flange along its length.~~

~~775. The device of claim 774 wherein the adjustable expansion assembly is moveably coupled to the conical flange.~~

~~776. The device of claim 758 wherein the adjustable expansion assembly comprises a means for preventing axial grooves in a tubular member when the expansion device is displaced axially through the tubular member.~~

~~777. An expansion device for radially expanding and plastically deforming a tubular member comprising:~~

~~————— an elongated base member comprising a conical member along the length thereof;~~

~~————— an actuator coupled to the base member; and~~

~~————— a plurality of expansion segments coupled to the conical member and the actuator, whereby, upon actuation, the plurality of expansion segments are operable to expand in diameter by displacing along the conical member, wherein throughout the expansion at least a portion of the plurality of expansion segments overlap in the circumferential direction.~~

~~778. The device of claim 777 wherein the elongated base member defines a passageway operable to allow a fluid to pass through the elongated base member.~~

~~779. The device of claim 777 wherein the actuator is selected from the group consisting of a hydraulic actuator, an electrical actuator, a mechanical actuator, and combinations thereof.~~

~~780. The device of claim 777 further comprising:~~

~~a lubrication system operable to provide a lubricant between the plurality of expansion segments and an inner surface of a tubular member.~~

~~781. The device of claim 777 further comprising:~~

- ~~\_\_\_\_\_ a plurality of pivotal couplings for coupling the actuator to the plurality of expansion segments.~~
- ~~782. The device of claim 777 wherein the plurality of expansion segments comprise a means for creating a pressure drop across the adjustable expansion assembly sufficient to overcome the forces necessary to radially expand and plastically deform a tubular member when a pressurized hydraulic fluid engages a surface of the plurality of expansion segments.~~
- ~~783. The device of claim 777 wherein the base member is coupled to a tubular coupling.~~
- ~~784. The device of claim 777 wherein the device is positioned within a tubular member.~~
- ~~785. The device of claim 777 wherein the plurality of expansion segments comprise a means for preventing axial grooves in a tubular member when the expansion device is displaced axially through the tubular member.~~
- ~~786. An expansion device for radially expanding and plastically deforming a tubular member comprising:
 
  - ~~\_\_\_\_\_ an elongated base member comprising a conical member along the length thereof;~~
  - ~~\_\_\_\_\_ a preliminary expansion member coupled to the elongated base member;~~
  - ~~\_\_\_\_\_ an actuator coupled to the base member; and~~
  - ~~\_\_\_\_\_ a plurality of expansion segments coupled to the conical member and the actuator, whereby, upon actuation, the plurality of expansion segments are operable to expand in diameter by displacing along the conical member, wherein throughout the expansion at least a portion of the plurality of expansion segments overlap in the circumferential direction.~~~~
- ~~787. The device of claim 786 wherein the elongated base member defines a passageway operable to allow a fluid to pass through the elongated base member.~~
- ~~788. The device of claim 786 wherein the preliminary expansion member comprises a lubrication system operable to provide lubrication between the preliminary expansion member and an inner surface of a tubular member.~~

~~789. The device of claim 786 wherein the actuator is selected from the group consisting of a hydraulic actuator, an electrical actuator, a mechanical actuator, and combinations thereof.~~

~~790. The device of claim 786 further comprising:  
a lubrication system operable to provide a lubricant between the plurality of expansion segments and an inner surface of a tubular member.~~

~~791. The device of claim 786 further comprising:  
a plurality of pivotal couplings for coupling the actuator to the plurality of expansion segments.~~

~~792. The device of claim 786 wherein the preliminary expansion member is operable to create a pressure drop across the preliminary expansion member sufficient to overcome the forces necessary to radially expand and plastically deform a tubular member when a pressurized hydraulic fluid engages a surface of the preliminary expansion member.~~

~~793. The device of claim 786 wherein the base member is coupled to a tubular coupling.~~

~~794. The device of claim 786 wherein the device is positioned within a tubular member.~~

~~795. The device of claim 786 wherein the plurality of expansion segments comprise a means for preventing axial grooves in a tubular member when the expansion device is displaced axially through the tubular member.~~

~~796. An expansion device for radially expanding and plastically deforming a tubular member comprising:~~

~~an elongated base member comprising a conical member along the length thereof;~~

~~an first actuator coupled to the base member;~~

~~a plurality of expansion segments coupled to the conical member and the actuator, whereby, upon actuation, the plurality of expansion segments are operable to expand in diameter by displacing along the conical member, wherein throughout the~~

~~expansion at least a portion of the plurality of expansion segments overlap in the circumferential direction;~~

~~————— a support member coupled to the base member, the support member operable to secure to the inner surface of a tubular member; and~~

~~a second actuator coupled to the base and the support member and adapted to displace the device axially through the tubular member.~~

~~797. The device of claim 796 wherein the elongated base member defines a passageway operable to allow a fluid to pass through the elongated base member.~~

~~798. The device of claim 796 wherein the first actuator is selected from the group consisting of a hydraulic actuator, an electrical actuator, a mechanical actuator, and combinations thereof.~~

~~799. The device of claim 796 wherein the second actuator is selected from the group consisting of a hydraulic actuator, an electrical actuator, a mechanical actuator, and combinations thereof.~~

~~800. The device of claim 796 further comprising:  
        a lubrication system operable to provide a lubricant between the plurality of expansion segments and an inner surface of a tubular member.~~

~~801. The device of claim 796 further comprising:  
————— a plurality of pivotal couplings for coupling the first actuator to the plurality of expansion segments.~~

~~802. The device of claim 796 wherein the plurality of expansion segments comprise a means for creating a pressure drop across the adjustable expansion assembly sufficient to overcome the forces necessary to radially expand and plastically deform a tubular member when a pressurized hydraulic fluid engages a surface of the plurality of expansion segments.~~

~~803. The device of claim 796 wherein the base member is coupled to a tubular coupling.~~

~~804. The device of claim 796 wherein the device is positioned within a tubular member.~~

~~805.—The device of claim 796 wherein the plurality of expansion segments comprise a means for preventing axial grooves in a tubular member when the expansion device is displaced axially through the tubular member.~~

806. 22. A method for radially expanding and plastically deforming a tubular member comprising:

providing a tubular member, the tubular member defining a passage therein;

locating an expansion device in the passageway defined by the tubular member, the expansion device comprising an adjustable expansion assembly, the adjustable expansion assembly comprising a plurality of expansion segments operable to expand the adjustable expansion assembly in diameter, wherein throughout the expansion at least a portion of the plurality of expansion segments overlap in the circumferential direction;

expanding the adjustable expansion assembly;

displacing the expansion device along a longitudinal axis through the tubular member; and

radially expanding and plastically deforming the tubular member along the longitudinal axis.

~~807.—The method of claim 806 further comprising:~~

~~creating a pressure drop across the expansion sufficient to overcome the forces necessary to radially expand and plastically deform a tubular member by providing a hydraulic fluid in the tubular member.~~

808.—A method

**23. A method of increasing a collapse strength of a tubular member after a radial expansion and plastic deformation of the tubular member using an expansion device, comprising:**

reducing a coefficient of friction between the tubular member and the expansion device during the radial expansion and plastic deformation of the tubular member; and

reducing a ratio of a diameter of the tubular member to a wall thickness of the tubular member.

**24. A system** for radially expanding and plastically deforming a tubular member comprising:

\_\_\_\_\_ providing a tubular member, the tubular member defining a passageway therein;

\_\_\_\_\_ locating an expansion device in the passageway defined by the tubular member, the expansion device comprising an adjustable expansion assembly and a preliminary expansion member, the adjustable expansion assembly comprising a plurality of expansion segments operable to expand the adjustable expansion assembly in diameter, wherein throughout the expansion at least a portion of the plurality of expansion segments overlap in the circumferential direction;

expanding the adjustable expansion assembly;

\_\_\_\_\_ creating a pressure drop across the preliminary expansion member to overcome the forces necessary to radially expand and plastically deform a tubular member;

displacing the expansion device along a longitudinal axis through the tubular member; and

, comprising:

a tubular member; and

an expansion device positioned within the tubular member;

wherein the coefficient of friction between the tubular member and the expansion device is less than 0.075; and

wherein the ratio of the diameter of the tubular member to a wall thickness of the tubular member is less than 21.6.

**25. A method of** radially expanding and plastically deforming the tubular member along the longitudinal axis.

~~809. An expansion device for expanding a tubular member comprising:~~

~~\_\_\_\_\_ an elongated base member;~~

~~\_\_\_\_\_ an expansion assembly moveably coupled to the elongated base member, the expansion assembly comprising a plurality of means for expanding the expansion assembly; and~~

~~\_\_\_\_\_ means for overlapping the plurality of means for expanding the expansion assembly in a circumferential direction throughout expansion.~~

~~810. The device of claim 809 further comprising:~~

~~means for providing lubrication between the expansion assembly and an inner surface of a tubular member.~~

~~811. The device of claim 809 further comprising:~~

~~\_\_\_\_\_ means for creating a pressure drop across the expansion assembly sufficient to overcome the forces necessary to radially expand and plastically deform a tubular member when a pressurized hydraulic fluid engages a surface of the expansion assembly.~~

~~812. The device of claim 809 further comprising:~~

~~\_\_\_\_\_ means for preventing axial grooves in a tubular member when the expansion device is displaced axially through the tubular member.~~ **a tubular member using an expansion device, comprising:**

**quenching and tempering the tubular member;**

**positioning the tubular member within a preexisting structure; and**

**radially expanding and plastically deforming the tubular member.**

**26. A radially expandable and plastically deformable tubular member, comprising:**

a yield strength ranging from about 40.0 ksi to 100.0 ksi;

a ratio of the yield strength to a tensile strength of the tubular member ranging from about 0.40 to 0.86;

a longitudinal elongation of the tubular member prior to failure ranging from about 14.8% to 35.0%;

a width reduction of the tubular member prior to failure ranging from about 30% to 45.0%;

a width thickness reduction of the tubular member prior to failure ranges from about 30.0% to 45%; and

an anisotropy of the tubular member ranges from about 0.65 to 1.50.

27. A method of manufacturing a tubular member, comprising:

fabricating a tubular member having intermediate properties;

positioning the tubular member within a preexisting structure;

radially expanding and plastically deforming the tubular member within the preexisting structure; and

baking the tubular member within the preexisting structure to convert one or more of the intermediate properties to final properties.